CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Get our quotations of
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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 154 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June	Nyanza	6695 Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8193 Extra.
3rd July	Naldera	16230
10th "	Nellore*	6853
17th "	Karmala*	8863
24th "	Morea	10890
31st "	Syria	6682
7th August	Kaisar	8389

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
6th July	China	From Adel. Melb. and Sydney

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st July	Taroba	East & South Afrika.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tonnage	Arrival	Departure
Hiogoan Maru	K. Toki	5838	18th June	19th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4852	2nd July	12th July
Taiwa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Luzon Maru	J. Shima	Sailed 20th	3rd July.
Indus Maru	S. Yasui	About June	8th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

18TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES:—
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payent of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegray and all cabins have got electric lights fans free of charge. The steamer also arries a fully qualified surgeon and also a wardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
ASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD,
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.

1479

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 180,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

E. SEKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 604.
Hornby Road Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
TERLING RESERVE FUND.	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$32,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. ELLISON,
Agent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,915,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, an 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for an year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,243
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,488

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effcted on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,33,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ...	Rs. 2,50,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 22,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
231, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on certability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value to are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
SAJANMAL SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

HAND-LOOM WOVEN
PURE SILK
of superior quality, both thick and fine. Could stand washing.
Cheap because Durable
BOTH FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Kindly send for Samples.
THE S.S. TONDON
Silk Weaving Factory,
Shahjahanpur, U. P.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats, evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 90 CASES CEYLON TEA AND 27 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On TUESDAY, the 6th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction the packages of Messrs. Chhabildas Motiram and Bros. from their godown at Kolivada, Cumbalawadi, on account and at the risk of Yakubji M. M. Mozis.

27 cases each 35 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 159.
22 cases each 56 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 158.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 105.
13 cases each 86 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 236.
8 cases each 88 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 139.
27 cases each 140 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot. No. 3.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 PACKAGES TURKEY RED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Vrajlal of Navigully (of Sha Hiralal Girdhar).

44 packages Turkey Red 40 yards and 20 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE and PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS (BEHIND THE OLD PARCEL OFFICE) G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th, WEDNESDAY, 7th, and THURSDAY, the 8th, July at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of piece-goods, leather, machinery, dry fruits, raisins, bags of cotton seeds, bales of gunnies, old clothing, trunks and boxes, shoes, and boots, umbrellas, gum, Boldalls, brass, copper, enamelled, tin and alluminium ware, moradabad tumblers, phynile, paint, habershary, sporting goods such as cricket pingpong bats and hockey sticks, gram, country and English medicines and various other articles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery off at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND CO.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) SHARES OF E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

Messrs. RICHARD AND CO. will sell by public auction on 2nd July, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, opp. The Eastern Bank Limited 500 shares of E. D. Sassoon United Mills on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Musabhai Joomabhai Sheriff carrying on business in name of Messrs. Joomabhai Sheriff & Sons, at 49, Nisanpada Road, and 500 shares of the same Company at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Karrimbhai Janmahomed, Customs Dalal, residing at Khoja Mohalla.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase moneys shall be paid within three days from the sale date against delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on 5th July, 1920, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Grain Depot near "G" Shed by the order of the Officer In Charge Clothing Depot (Bombay) bi-slots of Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Cotton and Woollen Clothing, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,700 to 2,000 sq. yards at Nepean Sea Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent of nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepean Sea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Roosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 72 OF 1919.
Balbhadri Lalji Renjee Laljee.
vs.
Venichand Surajmal and another.

The sales of immoveable properties belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Surajmal Venichand deceased situate at Parel Bhoiwada Road, that were advertised to take place this day and on Thursday the 1st prox. by order of Messrs. Unwala, Peerozshaw & Papa attorneys for the Receiver Mr. Balbhadrai Lalji are POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 29th June, 1920.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chota, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road ... Telephone 65.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable for Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to G. A. SARANGDHAR, 56, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Rich Lustrous all Silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading colours FASHION DEMANDS SATIN.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.

over Taraporewalla.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 3-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 88, Esplanade Road. 2024

MEETS DAILY B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES, English Mathematics, Chanda Ramji Girls' School, Bombay 4. Ladies admitted. Sound Coaching. 2052

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED-An young and energetic TYPIST only experienced hands need apply stating salary to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2070

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts. Apply with testimonials stating terms to THE CHAIRMAN, Birla High School, Dhandhuka. 2078

WANTED—Book-Binders and Velvet lined Jewels, etc., Box makers, very efficient in work. Apply HASSAM ESSA, Rungari Mohalla, Crawford Market, next to Mosque. 2053

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE for the post of a Head Clerk. People having experience of Limited concerns should only apply to BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi, Bombay. 2056

WANTED AT ONCE.—COMPOSITORS, MACHINEMEN, BINDERS, CASTERS, HANDYMEN, etc. Good wages and permanent work. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, TIMES PRESS, Bombay. 2061

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST capable of typing at least 40 words per minute. Apply in person to LOCO SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel. 2026

WANTED for immediate engagement—INDIAN CAPTAINS in possession of coasting Masters' certificates. Continued employment assured to suitable men. Apply personally between 2 and 5 p.m. R. E. Collin & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1976

WANTED—A GLASS EXPERT, who can manufacture Glass articles and control the Glass Factory well. Address all applications with reference and terms to Box No. [illegible], Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2066

WANTED for the Mohanpur State Dispensary, a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to The KARBHARI Mohanpur State (Mahikantha Agency) via Talod, A. P. Railway. 2062

WANTED—One or two expert SHORT-HAND TYPISTS of either sex, very strong in English, and knowing office work, on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only competent hands need apply to Box No. 750, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1508

WANTED—For village dispensaries Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEONS or other qualified medical men. Applications to be made to VICE-PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur. Retired Civil or Military Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons are invited to apply. 2022

WANTED—A M. A. on B. A. Strong in languages and also in mathematics to coach up a student of VII. Standard for appearing matric examination in 1921. Pay from Rs. 75 to 100 according to qualification. Lodging free. Application should reach before the 15th of July. Address Z. T. MARWADI, Adavad East Khandesh, Post Adavad. 2034

WANTED—3 INDIAN DRAUGHTSMEN for Builders' Office in Calcutta, capable of drawing out plans and sections of buildings. Those with Reinforced Concrete experience preferred. A permanency to capable men. Train-fare will be paid. Apply to Box No. 765, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2021

FOR SALE.

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES", Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR Just arrived from France, latest model 1920, RENALT 12 H.P., self starter Electric light, 5 wheels, etc., For further particulars apply to Box No. 764, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING" "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "6" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1795

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS on good remuneration for selling shares of ASIATIC CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD., and BENGAL PAINT AND VARNISH WORKS, LTD. All going concerns with excellent propects. Prominent businessmen Directors. SEN MAJUMDAR & CO., Managing Agents, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUT: ARTHUR GEORGE CULPEPPER, I.M.D.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Lieut. Arthur George Culpepper, I.M.D., should forward them within one month from date to the undersigned, after which no claims will be admitted.

CAPTAIN E. W. MANN, I.M.S.,
President of Committee of Adjustment,
No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay.
1991

NOTICE.

WANTED.—CLERKS for the Office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, Lahore on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 100, exclusive of allowances. Preference will be given to clerks with at least 6 months' experience a Military Accounts Office, who can produce satisfactory discharge certificates. Only a limited number of selected University Graduates can be allowed the maximum salary of Rs. 100. Original certificates, testimonials, etc., must be produced.

The Field Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore, will personally interview applicants at Bombay at Office of Chief Auditor, Dadar, on the 28th and 30th June, and at Poona, at the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, on the 2nd to 5th July. Accepted clerks will receive Railway Warrants to Lahore. 1989

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arrives every mail. Can be had at the following rates:—

Imperial P.O.P. 17 × 24½, Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Post Cards, Rs. 5 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographers.
Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I.
1924

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.

The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 hours.

The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.

The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-10 hours instead of 21-25.

The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.

The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.

For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th June, 1920.
1847

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent CLERK, one well experienced in keeping accounts and fit to hold charge of Railway Construction Office, not afraid of hard and rough work, need only apply with copies of testimonials. Pay Rs. 75 consolidated rising to 100 in two instalments after six months of approved service. Successful candiate will have to join at once. Inter class fare allowed.

R. PESTONJI.
For Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar Dwarka Railway Company, Limited.
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.
2044

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MATERNITY HOME—MEDICAL OFFICER (LADY) IN CHARGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Medical Officer in charge of the Imamwada Municipal Maternity Home, Bombay City, containing 20 beds. Applicants must be legally qualified women medical practitioners, under 45 years of age, with experience in midwifery. The appointment will be for one year in the first instance and renewable at the end of the time. The service will be pensionable and the medical officer appointed will be responsible for the treatment of the patients and the management of the Home. She will devote her whole time to her duties, supervise the work of the Municipal district nurses and be prepared to attend at any time when sent for in cases of difficulty.

The salary of the post is Rs. 300 per month with Rs. 50 carriage allowance. Quarters are not provided.

Applications on Forms to be obtained from the Executive Health Officer, with copies of certificates of age and physical fitness and not more than three recent testimonials should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Offices, Bombay, and should be delivered before 15th July 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 26th June, 1920.
2032

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

CENTRAL HINDU BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of Athletics. He should be a first class Scout Master, a Specialist in Drill and a good Organiser. Pay 50 to 75 according to qualification with prospects. Apply to the HEAD MASTER.
2046

THE MOTORISTS GUIDE, INDIA.

2ND EDITION.

CORRECTIONS and additions up to December, 1919. Annas eight per copy. Post free.

Apply:—M. J. Giles,
Head Police Office,
Bombay.
2047

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION of specified forest coupes of reserve forest and portion of protected forests for timber cutting will take place on 12th July, 1920, in Huzur Office, Bansda at 3 p.m.

J. V. PATEL,
Forest Officer, Bansda State.
1822

ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATION.

THE ATTENTION of the public is invited to the notification published in pages 372 to 379 Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 17-6-20, calling for sealed tenders for the articles noted below required by Krishnaraja Sagara Works:—

1. Tender for supply of stock and Tools and Plant articles for half year.
2. Tender for supply of fuel for North and South banks for one year.
3. Tenders for supply of materials for gun powder for half year.
4. Tender for supply of Lubricants for half year.
5. Tender for supply of Explosives for half year.
6. Tender for supply Charcoal for one year.

Y. A. SWALANARAYANA RAO,
Superintending Engineer.
2072

THE MALABAR TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Malabar Timber Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 29th day of June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital as at 18th June, 1920.

To approve as altered the Agreement with the Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers for the Management of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd June to the 2nd of July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.
14th June, 1920.
1739

KANKNARRAH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, at 12 noon on TUESDAY, 3rd August, 1920, for the purpose of passing the Directors' and the Managing Agents' Report and the Accounts to 30th June, 1920, declaring a dividend and electing Auditors.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July to 3rd August, 1920, both days inclusive, and it is notified that dividend warrants will be issued and posted to registered shareholders only. Persons holding shares under blank transfer are advised to effect registration of scrip to their name as soon as possible but not later than 19th July, 1920.

JARDINE SKINNER & CO.,
Managing Agents.
4 Clive Row, Calcutta,
15th June, 1920.
1821

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL SANATOGEN, FORMAMINT, ALBULACTIN WULFING & CYSTOPURIN WULFING.

MANUFACTURED by Messrs. Bauer & Co. and A. Wulfing & Co. Consignments of the above are expected very soon and intending purchasers in quantities and wholesale dealers are requested to write in for prices and particulars to.

J. R. JACOB & CO.,
19c, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Sole Agents for India (excepting Karachi) and Burma.
Telegraphic address "Japonic"
Telephone No. 3344.
2038

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The Aricha Manickganj Motor Service Co., Ld.

CAPITAL .. .. .. RS. 3,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH.
(10,000 Preference and 20,000 Ordinary.)
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance on single call.

BANKERS: THE KARNAI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., Calcutta.
SOLICITORS: MR. S. M. DUTT AND MR. M. S. RAHMAN, Calcutta.
AUDITORS: MESSRS. S. R. BATLIBOI & Co., Calcutta.

DIRECTORS:
MR. C. A. M. M. ANIS, Merchant and Director, D. K. M. S. Co., Ltd., A. K. Co., Ltd., T. R. Baths of India, Ltd.
MR. K. AHMED, Merchant and Director, A. K. Co., Ltd., D. K. M. S. Co., Ltd.
MR. P. S. MICHAEL, Rubber Merchant.

REGISTERED OFFICE: 30, WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA.
MANAGING AGENTS: MESSRS. ADARSHA KNITTING Co., LTD.
CALCUTTA: 30, WELLINGTON STREET. BOMBAY: 303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT. RANGOON: 16, MERCHANT STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

ARICHA MANICKGANJ MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

The Company has been formed to provide funds for the purpose of facility of traffic between Aricha to Manickganj on Motor Vehicles, a distance of 15½ miles including three bridges.

PURPOSE OF COMPANY.

When the net earning of the Company exceeds the amount sufficient to pay interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be divided equally between the Company and their Managing Agents after keeping apart funds for the extension of the Company.

DIVISION OF EXCESS OVER THE PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

Every one in Bengal knows how busy and crowded is the traffic between Aricha to Manickganj. Carriages often charge 5 to 8 Rupees to carry passengers from one place to another. If a regular Motor service is established between the places, every one of the locality is sure to take advantage of it. Under the circumstances, if the fare be fixed Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per head, the people will gladly pay this charge and enjoy the comforts of the traffic. In these places mail service cannot be regular as there is no regular traffic between the places. Therefore the monopoly of Mail Dak can easily be obtained if a regular Motor service is opened. It will save lots of of time trouble, and expenses. Suffering 500 heads per day and their charges at the rate of Re. 1, the daily income amounts to Rs. 500, therefore in a month of 30 days it amounts to Rs. 15,000, in a year Rs. 180,000.

Considering the present high charges for petrol, wages, etc., and including the charges of repair of way, Managing Agent's charges, interest, wear and tear, and other necessary expenses, we can put the monthly figure of expenses as Rs. 9,000, therefore the annual expenditure will be Rs. 108,000.

Besides this income, we can materially reckon upon those fetching from the transport of paddy, jute, rice, etc., from one station to other as the transport of these produces takes place almost all round the year, we can well expect an income of at least Rs. 100 per day. Even if we do not get work day all through the year, in no case we shall get work of transport enough to cover at least nine months of the year. Consequently the total income from this source will be 3,000 × 9 = Rs. 27,000 annually. Therefore annual income from goods and passenger service will amount to 180,000 + 27,000 = 207,000.

108,000

Deducting annual expenses from this, viz., 99,000.

Over and above this Mail Dak service will be added to it. Thus in a round number we can safely reckon the net profit to amount as much as Rs. 1,00,000 which is sufficient to pay a dividend of 25% over the authorized capital of 300,000 even after keeping a reserve fund for the Company and paying the Managing Agent's remuneration.

It is intended to prepare Lorries to carry passengers from Aricha to Manickganj and to carry Mails too between the places. The road between the places keeps dry all round the year. The Chairman of the Dacca Board has promised to help the Company materially by undertaking on themselves half the cost of repairing charges of the Road and Bridges as the other half will be borne by the Company. The Chairman also proposed to help the Company in getting the monopoly of the Mail service when the Company will open business. Correspondence corroborating the above statements has been given in the following:—

No. 703—G.
District Board Office.

From:—S. G. Hart, I.C.S.
Chairman, District Board, Dacca.
To:—C. A. M. M. Anis, Esq., 30, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

Dated Dacca, the 21st May 1917.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 30th March last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a report and rough estimate made by the District Engineer of the initial and recurring cost of putting the Aricha Maniokgunj Road into condition fit for traffic throughout the year.

On hearing from you that you are willing to meet half of the initial and recurring cost, I shall be pleased to lay your proposals before the District Board.

Legally the District Board has not powers to guarantee you a monopoly of Motor service. But the Board could exempt your motor cars from ferry tolls and I could help you in obtaining a monopoly of the contract for carrying mails.

The only other measure which the District Board could adopt to make Motor Companies using the improved road pay part of the cost would be to levy tolls on bridges constructed since 1908, but tolls can only be levied when the sum total of the following exceeds Rs. 10,000.

1. All cost incurred in construction.
2. Capitalised value of the cost of annual repairs as estimated.
3. Capitalised value of loss of income incurred by the District Board in abolishing a ferry and substituting a bridge.

And when the net receipts derived from tolls levied on any bridge equal the sum total of the above 3 items the toll on that bridge must be abolished. In respect of some of the existing bridges the above conditions would be satisfied and you could be exempted from tolls in consideration of your contributions to the upkeep of the road. Any Company which does not contribute to the upkeep of the road would not be exempted, smilar action could also be taken if a new bridge is constructed over any of the 3 remaining unbridged openings.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Memo No. 1103—G.
Dated Dacca, the 3rd July, 1917.

Extract from the proceeding of a meeting of the District Board of Dacca at a meeting held on 10th June 1917, is forwarded to C. A. M. M. Anis, Esqr., for information and necessary action with reference to the correspondence resting with his letter of 4-6-1917. In all correspondence a reference to this Office Nos. should invariably be made.

Dacca Dist. Board Office. *Vice—Chairman.*

Resolution No. X.

"Considered the proposal of C. A. M. M. Anis, Esqr., to open a Motor service from Aricha to Manickgunj.

"Resolved that on Mr. Anis depositing half the estimated cost of initial work and annual repair the District Board will carry out the work, provided the Mr. Anis executes an agreement that if further expenditure is necessary for the improvement of the road or facilitation of the traffic, he will share the cost equally with the District Board. The opinion of the District Board shall be final and conclusive as the necessity for any such work, e.g., the bridging of one or more breaches. On the above conditions being complied with, the District Board will exempt Mr. Anis's cars from ferry charges on this road. The Board further resolved that should any new bridge be subsequently constructed and the cost be enough to make tolls will be levied and Mr. Anis's cars will be exempted on the ground of his paying half the cost."

MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., will be Managing Agents subject to the control of the Board of Directors.

The following Agreements will be entered into on behalf of the Company.

An Agreement between the Company and the Chairman of the Dacca Board, whereby the Company and the Board will equally bear the initial and recurring costs of repairing the road between Aricha and Manickgunj. The repair work will include the bridges as well.

Another Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., being an Agreement appointing them Managing Agents for a limited period and fixing their remuneration.

Another Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., whereby in consideration of the payment of a commission of 10 per cent of the Authorized Capital of the Company to them, they will undertake to pay brokerages, all legal and other expenses of an incidental to the formation of the Company, of the preparation of this prospectus and generally all the preliminary expenses of the Company to the date of its incorporation with the exception of cost of Registration and stamps.

Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., so long as they are Managing Agents of the Company, will be at liberty to nominate three Directors. The nominees of the Managing Agents' firm will not be required to qualify themselves by holding of shares. Others to qualify themselves as Directors, will be required to hold of this Company shares to the nominal value of Rs. 500.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 15 and each of the Directors to a fee of Rs. 10. for each meeting attended by him. The Directors and Managing Agents are interested as follows:—

Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., will be entitled to hold office as Managing Agents for a term of 15 years certain if and so long as the firm or any members thereof shall be registered holders of shares in the Company of the aggregate nominal value of least Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGING AGENTS.

The Managing Agents shall be entitled to receive during the continuance of their engagement as Managing Agents of the Company, remuneration at the rate of Rs. 3,600 per annum or such larger sum as may from time to time agreed upon between them and the Board of Directors, such remuneration only as sanctioned by the Motor Service. Service Board will be charged to capital during construction and thereafter to the working expenses of the line. The said firm of Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., shall also in consideration of the trouble and expenses incurred by them in connection with the promotion and formation of the Company, be entitled, when and as soon as the allotment of shares will be done to receive an allowance that shall cover all expenses incurred by them prior to the incorporation of the Company other than expenses of Survey, registration and stamps and shall also cover any expenses incurred by them in payments to broker or other by way of commission or brokerage in relation to the placing of any of the said shares.

Actual expenses, subject to it and incurred in connection with the Directors' fees, Directors' and Agent's travelling expenses and other general charges such as printing, advertising, stamps, will be charged to the Company.

The Directors will proceed to allotment as soon as Rs. 1,000 of shares will be subscribed.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 4,500 including repair and expenses of survey.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The Company will pay to C. A. M. M. Anis, Esqr., the entire cost of agreement and the amount of deposit and expenses that has been actually made by him for the contract with all its expense and its recurring annual repairing charges.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "LOYALTY," which left Bombay on the 18th of this month for Marseilles passed Aden on the 27th instant at 4 a.m.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
2059

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by this Department for period ending December, 1920. For further details, please refer to the "Mysore Gazette", dated 15th June, 1920 or apply to the undersigned.

B. D. NATH,
Chief Electrical Engineer, to the Government of Mysore.

Bangalore, 14-6-1920. 2071

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Institute Building on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1920, at 6-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

2. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheets for the year 1919-20.
3. To elect the Committee and to appoint auditors for the current year.
4. And to transact any other business that may be brought forward before the meeting.

Bombay, 14th June, 1920.

T. DUFF BLAIR,
Honorary Secretary.
2075

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to delay in the Press, it is regretted that the following revised publications that the following revised publications are are not yet available:—

Quarterly Time Table and Guide.
One anna Monthly Time Table.
Gratis Pocket Time Table.
Gujarati and Hind Time Tables (for exhibition at stations).

The public are requested to ascertain particulars of revised timings to come into force on and after the 1st July, 1920 from Station Masters and from the English Time Tables exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June, 1920. 2077

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following machinery belonging to the Board of Industries and Munitions and will be received by the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

The machinery is in good condition and can be inspected on a permit being obtained from the undersigned, at the G. I. P. Railway Locomotive Workshops, Parel, between the hours of noon and 1 p.m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Inspection cannot be permitted at any other time.

Description	Quantity.
300 tons hydraulic press ...	1
Double cylinder hydraulic press	1
Accumulator for hydraulic press	1
Set of 12 hydraulic pumps ...	1
Bullard lathes	2
Sensitive drilling machine ...	1
Pulleys	66
Baling Press	1

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
3030

UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

NOTIFICATION

ELECTION TO THE PANJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE REFORM SCHEME.

UNDER draft rules relating to the Legislative Council which have been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction, it is proposed that a member shall be returned for the Panjab University constituency. The rule regarding the qualifications of electors for this constituency runs as follows:—

"A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Panjab University constituency, who resides in the Panjab and is a Fellow or Honorary Fellow of the Panjab University or a Graduate of the University of not less than seven years' standing", i.e., a Graduate of the University who was admitted to his first degree at the annual Convocation held in December, 1912, or earlier.

With a view to enable the Registration Officer to prepare the preliminary electoral roll for the constituency of the University, all persons who claim to be eligible to be registered as electors, are requested to submit their applications in the following form (to be made out by themselves) not later than the 25th July, 1920, to the Registrar of the Panjab University, Lahore:—

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION. — University Constituency.

Name of elector.	Father's name.	Address.	Whether Fellow, or Honorary Fellow, or Graduate.	If qualified as a graduate, name of College and Degree and the date of the Convocation at which earliest Degree was taken or the date of taking Degree in absentia.

P. N. DUTT,
Offg. Registrar,
University of the Panjab,
N. L.

Senate Hall, Lahore:
The 25th June, 1920.
2066

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that in the Fire that took place in the building in which the above Company's office was situate, all securities were saved as well as most of the important books and documents. The damage to furniture, fixtures and stationery is covered by insurance.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
2073 Manager.

FOR SALE.

1½ Ton ETHER ICE MACHINE, complete with compressor agitator, refrigerater, tank oils, condensing tank coil and Ice mould, in good working order;

Apply to:—

N. P. UPLAP, L.M.E., L.E.E.,
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer,
2079 Bikaner State, Bikaner.

BEST OPPORTUNITY.

TO BUY COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY IN THE BEST CENTRES OF AMERICAN COTTON IN PUNJAB.

THREE FACTORIES complete, in best working order. Machinery almost new and of best makes, are for sale.

The intending purchasers need only correspond with,

AMIR CHAND, SONS & CO.,
Merchants, Agents and Property Brokers,
2064 Sargodha (N.-W. R.).

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 30ft. by 8ft. Lancashire boiler by Messrs. Yates and Thom, which is available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

The boiler is suitable for a steam working pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch, but is without fittings and mountings. It could be used for supplying steam to digesters in Bone Mills or for steaming purposes, where a low pressure only is required.

The boiler may be inspected at Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and offers for its purchase should be made to the undersigned.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
2057

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

WE, the Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency, Ltd., Managing Agents of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that we have purchased for and on behalf of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., the S. S. "Nanyo Maru" No. 2 from the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Ltd., and have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for permission to change the name of the said ship to S. S. "Rampur" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay and also to the undersigned within seven days from the appearance of the advertisement.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LTD.,
Managing Agents.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 26th June, 1920. 2029

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL CHOONILAL GHIA has contracted with our clients Messrs. CHIMANLAL MOHANLAL ZAVERI, MAGANLAL CHOONILAL GHIA, Bai RATAN, wife of Sobhagchand Naginchand, and Bai JUSCORE, wife of Fakirchand Ghelabhai, for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abondoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,182 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4450 and 4451 and Street Nos. 810 and 811, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 71, New No. 3606, Old Survey No. 324 and New Survey No. 1/1597, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by Caddle Road, on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the property of Jagannath Vithoba, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1920.

I. K. DESAI.
for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2074

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS since the death of Thakar Canji Malji, several years ago, our client Narrandas Canji Velchiwalla as his son and sole residuary legatee under his Will continued to carry on the business of the deceased of Mucoadumage and Commission Agency at Khoja Gully in Bombay, under the name of Thakar Canji Malji, until the Samvat year 1970, when it was closed and wound up, and whereas the said Narrandas Canji Velchiwalla also carried on in his own name the business of a Commission Agency at Khand Bazaar in Bombay from the Samvat Year 1934 to Samvat 1976, when the said business was also closed and wound up.

Now Notice is hereby given that any person or persons having any claim against the said concern formerly carried on under the name of Thakar Canji Malji or against the said Narrandas Canji Velchiwalla in respect of the said Commission Agency, are hereby required to send the same with full particulars thereof to our client the said Narrandas Canji Velchiwalla at his residence No. 77-79, Chinchbunder Road, in Bombay, or to the undersigned at his Attorneys, so as to reach our client or his said Attorneys within one month from the date hereof with a view to enable our client to consider the same. Any claims not so received within the prescribed time shall not be considered or taken notice of.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Narrandas Canji Velchiwalla.

Old Secretariat,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
2060

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN and Khan Bahadur MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADAR, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, gift, trust, inheritance, share, partition, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground, situate on the East side of Hornby Road, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, New No. 5606, Old Survey Nos. 36 and 37 and New Survey No. 8890, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2352, Street Nos. 38, 115 and 117, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the junction of the said Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Road and on or towards the East by the said Raghunath Dadaji Street.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2065

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRANJIWANDAS MOHONJI SHAH, a bachelor, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Share Bazar Association, residing at Mint Road Fort. ..... Deceased.

HARKISONDAS MOHONJI SHAH also of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road Fort, brother and next of kin of the above deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

R. B. PATEL

The 24th day of June, 1920.

H. M. SHAH,
2081 Petitioner-in-Person.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 1th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
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DENNISTON PLAYERS
In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day TUESDAY 29th at 9-30 p.m.	The International Comedy "FRIENDLY ENEMIES" which scored an enormous success in London as "UNCLE SAM"
To-morrow WED. 30th at 9-30 p.m.	"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM" A Comedy in 3 Acts
THURS. 1st July at 9-30 p. m.	An Initial Modern Drama "THE ACQUITTAL"
FRI. and SAT. 2nd and 3rd July at 9-30 p.m.	For the First Time in Bombay "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

SUNDAY 4th at 5-30 p.m.	"CLOTHES AND THE GIRL"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
A Delightful Comedy
"A PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK"
The Romantic Sequel of "GRAUSTARK"

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MANAGEMENT: J. F. MADAN & Co.
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RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURES.
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The Great succes of the
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The six reel Photoplay

"Hearts of Men."

A widower having lost his mother and having an orphaned son, decides to remarry. He marries an Italian lady who elopes with a grocery clerk and takes with her the orphaned son of her husband. She wires him that his son is dead. After series of adventurasthe father traces his son and lives an happy life with him.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

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CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Claré Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

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of
The Great Universal Thunderbolt Serial
LION MAN

The greatest, most sensible and thrilling chapterplay that was ever seen on the screen and the story that was ever found between the covers of books.

See it at
The Precious
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
Times and prices as usual.

SMASHING

all records of Serial Sensations to please fan and spending lavishly to attain that end as if money were no

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FIFTH INSTALMENT
and convince yourself of the veracity of the statement
See it at
THE MAJESTIC,
Girgaum.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE EMPIRE

TO DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
HERBERT BRENON

BY RUPERT HUGHES
Six Act of Unrivalled
ACTION, EXCITEMENT and FORCE
By the Producer of
"THE LONE WOLF"
Herbert Brenon's Screen Version
"EMPTY POCKETS"

A Mystery Story of what befell five red-headed Girls after a man was found dead with his hand full of red hair.

A wisp of copper-colored hair clasped in a dead's hand, and beside him a woman's hatpin!

WHO KILLED PERRY MERITHEW?

Was it Muriel Shuyler, banker's daughter? of "Red" Ida Caneley, consort of thieves? or Pet Bettany, adventuress-de-luxe? or Maryla Sokalska, sweatshop worker?

All these beauties had copper-colored hair—all were loved by Perry Merithew, millionaire roue, and at night he was found slain.

Commencing NEXT SATURDAY, 3rd July.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In His Third Million Dollar Comedy
"SUNNYSIDE"
An Idyll of Small Town Life.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

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Marguerite Curtot
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or
"Round the World for a Wager"
A Novel Serial of Intermingled Laughs, Thrills, Excitement and Suspense.
In Ten Thrilling and Amusing Episodes.
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An Illustrated Screen Magazine
To AMUSE & to INSTRUCT
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News from Blighty
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Saturdays Matinee 5 p.m. Sundays Matinee, 3-30 & 5 15 p.m.
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

IT IS CATCHY!
A FILM IN A THOUSAND!
A Picture in a Million!!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers write you to come and see
"The Silver Lining"
An all-British Sporting Drama
6, Parts—6060 feet.
An absorbing romance, presenting Bombardier Billy Wells as a champion athlete, gentleman sportsman, and all-round good fellow.
Don't miss seeing this fascinating story of the turf and the river.
featuring the world-famed Champion Boxe
Bombardier Billy Wells
"Silver Lining"
(6 parts— 6,000 feet)
in which the world-renowned Bombardier is presented as Champion Sculler, an airman and a racing Johnny.
The Picture is Sport and Thrills all over. It is the greatest Picture yet of Billy Wells—absolutely the greatest Sporting Picture flashed on the Screen.
West-End Cinema
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Paying a debt of honour dosen't usually mean being turned out of a good home; but it does in "SILVER LINING." It represents the opening move of bad luck against the hero. But he wins out in spite of everything. See Bombardier Wells as the hero.
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T)

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When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!
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by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

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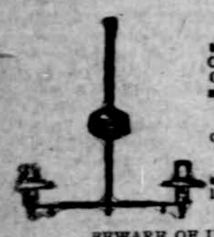
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
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State Perfumers, Bangalore City.
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Pekoe Fannings at As. 12.6 per lb.
Packing Free. Special quotations for quantities the MANAGER, Selimbong Tea Estate, Nagri Spur P. O., via Sonada, D. H. Ry.
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HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt
You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the
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'Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.
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DIABETES OR ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
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Owing to want of Godown space
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Subject to being unsold.

1608 feet G.I.Pipes	1½"	@Rs.	13/6per foot.
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SPRATT'S Puppilac
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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 28th June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	8 13	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 00	8 87	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 01	9 64	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	9 92	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 28.

Monsoon has strengthened in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, west United Provinces, Malabar and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in east Punjab, Central Provinces, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy seven, Moulmein, Bassein and Kyaukpyu two, Diamond Island five, Akyab eleven, Rangoon and Bhamo one, Myitkyina one and a half, Sibsagar, Dhubri two, Shillong one and a half, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar five, Chittagong three, Narayanganj on Barisal Jalpaiguri two, Roorkee one and a half, Ambala three-quarters, Dharampur one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.717	Inches
Temperature of Air	84.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.789	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4	"
minimum do.	78.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.	
Movement of Wind	174	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	5.12	"
Do. do. year	9.44	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of month	Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	29	r 10 48	24 9	29	m 3 37	17 1
Wed.	30	10 14a	26 11	30	m 4 44a	20 2
Thur.	July 1	m 11 23	25 1	July 1	m 4 15	18 9
Fri	2	m 11 50	13 9	2	m 4 48	2 5
Sat.	3	11 25a	11 7	3	m 5 26	16 2
Sun.	4	m 0 5	25 11	4	m 6 0	16 1
Mon.	5	m 0 39	26 0	5	m 6 33	16 3
		1 17a	28 2		7 25a	18 6
		m 10 48	24 7		m 8 57	17 5
		9 20a	26 4		4 45a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
" 29 (Tuesday	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 30 (Wednesday	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
July 1 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 2 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 3 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 4 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 5 (Monday	6h. 3m.	7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.85in. of rain and an overcast sky. Elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab, but is below normal in the extreme north. Temperature continues below the average in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is above the average both by day and night in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana, but is above it in upper Sind; night temperature is lower than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in Central India West, but is in excess in Cutch. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad, but is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Light showers are reported from Raipur and Hoshangabad. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Light rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.39in. and Mormugao 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Hpmidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is above normal at several stations.

General Remarks.—Except for a few showers in the Central Provinces and the east Punjab, rainfall has been practically confined to the Konkan, north Malabar and south-east Madras, where it has been nearly general. The falls have generally been light. Day temperature remains high in the north-east of the Peninsula. The break in the activity of the monsoon inland continues, but there are indications that the monsoon is strengthtning in the south-east Arabian sea.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in Malabar. Local showers are likely in the Konkan, south-east Madras and the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th June 1920.

The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bihar, the United Provinces, the northeast Punjab and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy four inches; Bassein one and a half; Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab, Cherrapunji seven; Dibrugarh one; Silchar, Shillong one and a half; Darjiling, Jessore three; Cox's Bazar, Calcutta, Burdwan two; Berhampore, Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Roorkee two; Ludhiana, Sialkot one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 28th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	102.5	83.6	59	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	112.2	99.0	63	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.1	85.5	71	..	1.19	+0.66
Rawalpindi	104.7	78.6	42	..	0.29	—1.52
Lahore	105.1	84.0	65	..	0.06	—1.50
Hissar	104.7	86.1	53	..	0.14	—1.44
Ambala	90.6	69.4	91	0.85	2.36	—1.05
Delhi	95.4	78.6	80	..	4.16	—1.58
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	97.3	82.3	59	..	3.58	+1.58
Mainpuri	98.8	83.3	59	..	1.50	—0.57
Jhansi	98.4	81.8	68	..	1.76	—1.93
Cawnpore	99.0	83.3	67	..	0.73	—1.38
Allahabad	101.4	85.3	48	..	1.20	—2.85
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	116.9	84.0	56	..	1.60	+0.84
Karachi	89.3	82.4	82	..	0	—0.93
Ajmer	90.4	70.8	74	..	7.14	+5.21
Jaipur	94.5	77.1	66	..	9.74	+7.92
Kotah	95.6	80.6	64	..	4.64	+2.38
Mount Abu	76.2	66.4	91	..	10.65	+6.45
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.5	81.8	91	..	4.65	+2.95
Dwarka	87.5	83.2	78	0.04	4.60	2.54
Veraval	85.1	82.3	86	..	..	..
Rajkot	95.1	77.0	75	..	9.72	+5.77
Bhavnagar Para	98.1	80.4	66	..	..	..
Surat	89.8	80.5	78	..	9.67	+1.88
Ahmedabad	99.3	79.8	50	..	6.41	+3.21
Deesa	93.2	80.3	72	..	5.87	+4.23
Neemuch	88.9	76.0	69	..	6.88	+3.44
Indore	90.1	72.1	70	..	4.19	—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	93.5	76.9	65	0.02	3.80	—2.71
Saugor	99.8	76.0	70	..	6.86	+0.98
Hoshangabad	93.2	76.4	85	0.10	5.49	+0.30
Khandwa	93.0	75.3	64	..	8.10	+3.34
Akola	98.2	75.4	49	..	3.00	—1.81
Amraoti	96.8	72.0	55	..	1.28	—4.66
Nagpur	96.6	79.8	50	..	5.16	—2.83
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	97.0	79.0	56	0.11	2.95	—4.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	78.6	80	0.01	8.13	—9.17
Ratnagiri	86.3	77.5	76	0.39	16.31	—10 69
Marmugoa	86.2	78.6	82	0.21	23.10	—5.48
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.6	74.3	62	..	1.85	—2.42
Ahmednagar	91.6	68.7	63	..	1.89	—3.12
Poona	86.2	71.4	65	..	4.35	—0.39
Sholapur	95.9	70.3	59	..	1.14	—3.43
Bijapur	91.9	69.5	70	..	3.33	+0.74
Belgaum	79.8	67.6	67	0.05	5.62	—1.01
Aurangabad	94.1	71.1	60	..	0.66	—4.73
Nizamabad (Indr)	99.2	77.5	57	..	5.15	+0.29
Hyderabad	93.6	75.1	68	..	3.35	—0.95
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	6.9	76.0	88	0.25	43.86	+10.69
Calicut	0.0	75.7	99	0.48	47.68	+15.37
Cochin	5.3	75.4	83	0.02	42.90	+16.16
Colombo	2.0	75.2	95	0.81	15.10	+7.38
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	2.2	83.1	69	..	2.89	—1.28
Bellary	7.5	75.5	59	..	0.35	—1.50
Cuddapah	3.0	83.3	54	..	3.33	+0.51
Madras	101.4	75.6	75	0.15	0.36	—1.27
Bangalore	95.7	66.8	74	..	2.62	—0.15
Coimbatore	109.8	71.7	69	..	1.41	—0.22
Trichinopoly	5.8	72.8	76	0.35	0.46	—0.55
Negapatam	0.2	72.1	86	0.30	0.30	—0.85

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th June 1920 was 29.918 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WANTED AGENTS.
Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to appply to the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY EACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

— Don't Be Puzzled —
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, clean and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 tannas per gross. Red Re. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CH. SEAL,
18-6, Laxmi Dutta Lane, Beglaser.
P. O. CALCUTTA.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ---------- Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ---------- Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ----------(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ---------- Rs. 14,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager

Why Walk? Push the Button and Talk!

BATTERY RINGING DESK TELEPHONE.
House Telephones:
High Grade.
For use between any two or three places within one's compound, between floors of a building or between two or more buildings.

BATTERY RINGING WALL TELEPHONE.
THE YANKEE
is extremely obliging. You can talk all day if you like and the Yankee will stand for it without a kick.
(1) 2 Wall Telephones, 8 dry cells, 300 feet double telephone wire, cleats and instructions, Rs. 150.
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Fitted free at any place in Bombay.
For mofussil, fitting charges extra.
CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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Electric New Motors and Dynamos.

Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc. would be sent on application.
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International Engineering Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
No. 17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (Nanjee Building
Telegrams:—[illegible] Telephone No. [illegible]

Sufferers from Malaria
cannot be too careful in their diet. This is of the first importance, and it must especially contain those elements which are necessary for the building-up of red blood corpuscles and other vital cells and tissues.
Medical men all agree that Phosphorus in suitable form must be well represented in the diet of a malarial patient.
Vitafer
Doctors everywhere recommend it.
The Greatest of all Tonic Foods.
being rich in Phosphorus and other health-building properties is pre-eminently adapted to aid in the rapid recovery of malarial cases, as well as for all conditions of enfeebled health, mental and physical exhaustion, fever, dyspepsia, neurasthenia, etc.
The following Testimonial speaks for itself:—"I should like to offer my testimony to the efficacy of VITAFER. I had a serious attack of Malaria, contracted in India, lasting seven months, part of which time was spent in a nursing home in London. On reaching convalescence I tried VITAFER with marvellous results. I have regained my usual reboot health, and as this was the only Tonic used, my recovery can be attributed to nothing else. Please make this known wherever there are any sufferers from Malaria and its deleterious effects. To them it will prove a boon."
N.B.—The moderate price of VITAFER places it within the reach of all classes.
Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz.
Sole Manufacturers - - SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., Birmingham.
BRITISH and BEST

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 25th.

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		10
" " Sales of East Indians		0
" " Imports		27,000
Mid. American Spot		32.60
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		35.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing Tone)	July	33.33
	Oct.	31.63
	Jan.	31.63
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	36.68
	Oct.	33.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool, June 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's prices.
June	25.81
July	25.42
Aug.	
Sept.	22.36
Oct.	21.75
Nov.	
Dec.	20.76
Jan.	
Feb.	
Mar.	23.48
April	22.27
May	20.11

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25th.

Months	To-day's price
June	24.41
July	23.87
Aug.	23.46
Sept.	22.89
Oct.	22.37
Nov.	21.78
Dec.	21.30
Jan.	20.96
Feb.	20.71
Mar.	20.43
April	20.24
May.	20.04

Tone Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June, 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	9.75
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	11.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.75
" " Fully Good	16.75
" " Fine	17.25
" Broach Good M.G.	19.25
" " "	19.85
" " "	20.25
" Scinde Good	9.57
" " Fully Good	10.32
" " Fine	10.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June, 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	35.05
" " Oct.	32.98
" " Jan.	31.22
Spot Cotton at New York	38.25
" " Orleans	39.75
Futures at New Orleans July	35.81
" " Oct.	32.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14½
Demand Bills	3.97.00
Silver Commercial Bars	69½
United States Mined Refused	92
Do Foreign	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	28,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	18,000
Week's Exports to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	936,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	935,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 25th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
" Forwarded	57,000
" Imports	39,000
" Stock	499,000
Actual Weekly Sales	15,000
Water Twist	4/9
Printers Cloth	122/6

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 25th.

Rentes 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	50 1/4
" 2 months hence	49 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	103.7
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	56
Government Securities 3 %	47 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris France	47.81

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£50 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, June 25th.

Founding Loan 4%	£69
Victory Loan 4%	£76 1/2
5% New	£84 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 25th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	64
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	66

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July prices absentees of buyers	£41
Tone.—Fully Steady.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nearest	£37½
Rapeseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Buyers	13½
Kurrachi Rapeseed.—May-June Nearest	£36
Calcutta Linseed June-July Buyers	£..

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£93
Standard Copper G.M.B	£83½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	101½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£65½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept.	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept.	91
Sellers	92/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	93
Sellers	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug.	2/0½
Sellers	2/0
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Sellers	
Tone :—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 28.

The Marwardi bazaar opened at Rs. 460½ for Fully Good Broach July-Aug. declined to Rs. 457 and improved to Rs. 459, remaining steady at this price for some time. At 3 p. m. the quotation was Rs. 458½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 459½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 460, declined to Rs. 459 and closed at Rs. 461½.

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate, good stapled lots bring in chief demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs:
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	461½
Fully Good Behgal	July	226
Fully Good Bengal	September	241
Fine Oomras	July	285
Fine Oomras	September	297
Good Southerns	June	
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	470

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 28TH JUNE 1920.

		Rs:
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	223
" " "	September	237
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	459
Fine M.G. Omras	July	286
" " "	September	295
Good M.G. Southern	July-Aug.	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	255	235	210	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	255	235	210	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	325	290	260	..	"
M.G.Central P No. 1	..	..	..	..	"
M.G.Central P No. 2	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	505	485	470	"
M.G. Southern	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dholleras	..	..	..	..	"
M.G.1 Amenar P.	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 25 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd June 1920.

Cotton	8,029	bales.
Wheat	12,896	Cwts.
Linseed	12,208	"
Rape, etc.	5,835	"
Gingellyseed	529	"
Peppyseed	260	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	3	"
Rice	2,793	"
Myrabollams	3,046	"
Cottonseed	9,413	"
Mowraseed	220	"
Gram	1,451	"
Juwar	583	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	144	"
Bajree	1,340	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 28th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/8½
Bank Demand	1/8 9/16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s.	1/10
Fcs Demand	380
American Dollars	294
Hongkong	217½
Shanghai	318½
Japan	135
Singapore	137

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

June, 28th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 10	1	0	0
Saparji	No. 10½	0	15	0
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1	2	0
Saparji	No. 6½	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40/1	2	12	0
Do.	No. 42/2	2	11	0
Do.	No. 2/40	2	12	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations:

BRASS.

June, 26h 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	89	0	0
Do.	1	89	0	0
Do.	1¼	87	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1¾	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	8	0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs:	a:	p
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	84	8	0
Do.	1¼	84	8	0
Do.	1½	84	8	0
Do.	1¾	85	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		..	..	..
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		83	0	0
Brass-Barrs		36	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, June 28th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Refl. Delivery Rs a. p
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	60 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawgpore 70-80	59 0 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Rangla	58 0 0	2 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 11 0	12 5 0
" " Cawnpore	11 11 0	12 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 14 0	17 10 0
" Thin	16 5 0	17 1 0
Tecliseed. White 85-15	80 0 0	16 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
" Black	72 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	17 12 0
Groundnuts	90 0 0	18 4 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley	40 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	85 0 0	17 8 0
Forward:	Rs: a: p:	
Linseed Sept.	17 8 3	
Wheat Aug-Sept	9 7 9	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 26th June 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,14,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	6,01,84,781	
" Deposits at Branches	93,78,359	
		7,95,63,140
Other Deposits		25,44,39,103
Post Bills		11,336
Sundries		76,05,220
	Rs:	36,14,13,399

ASSETS

		Rs.
Government Securities		3,50,00,645
Other authorised Securities		17,48,130
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities		2,02,08,853
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities		12,82,81,533
Bills Discounted and Purchased		3,96,76,8-8
Dead Stock		17,65,117
Stamps		12,011
Bullion		—
Balances with other Banks		2,20,231
Sundries		5,19,917
Cash		13,15,31,504
	Rs:	36,14,13,399

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 28.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/8½.
D. D. on London, 2/8 9/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8½.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 380.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frc 455.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 130.
American Cross Rate, del. 3.97.
Paris Cross Rate, Frc 48.10.
London Silver spot D., 50½.
London Silver forward D., 50 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
3½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 65/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 60.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened steady on account of bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

And. Advance 2,300 xd., By. Cotton 1,210, By. Dyeing 3,300, Century 1,090, Crescent 600, Cent. India 4,620, Colaba Land 2,725, Currim 1,125, David 1,420, Fazulbhoy 1,675, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 300, Kastoorchand 2,100, Kohinoor 3,660, M. Petit 5,300, Madhavrao Scindia 400, Meyer Sassoon 400, New Great 9400 New City 3,400, Pearls 1,225, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 357/8, Simplex 767/8, Swan 1,140, Swadeshi 4,550, Alcock 900, By. Burma 835, By. Burma N. I. 302/8 pr, Bt. Burmah Petrol 23, By. Tramway 1,137/8, By. Steam 440, Bundi Cement 45, Ind. Cement 509, Katni Ord. 295, Katni Defd. 1,500, New India Ins. 22 pr., Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ord 160, Tata Defd. 945, Tata New Ord 65 pr., Tata New Defd. 350 pr, Tata Hydro 1,180, Tata Oil 365, Scindia Steam 5/8 pr, Tata Bank 48.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 28th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Lighting	Busrah	4-7	M M & Co
B	Daru	Jeddah	..	T M & Co
C/R	Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
D/E	Nairung	Jeddah	26-6	T. M. & Co.
E	Biba	Mauritytre	N F	J F & Co
H	Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	N Y Kaisha]
Offalds				
	Syrla	N F	N F	M M & Co
K	Oruro	N F	N F	A I C S N & Co
Q	Rottenfel	N F	N F	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Labore	Colcutta	2-7	Graham & Co
2	Inverie	N F	N F	J F & Co
5	Luzon Maru	Kobe	10-7	O S Kaisha
6	Innanmeha	Busrah	29-6	A Nemaje
7	Tumsier	Antwerp	4-7	
15	Lepanto	Calcutta	29-6	Venice S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani		Bhawnagar	24-6	— —

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

	Clan Ebertson	N F	N F	J F & Co
2	Gablons	New York	1-7	..
3	Brandenberg	N F	N F	Graham & Co
4	Nyanza	London	30-6	M M & Co
6	Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
9	Moora	Karachi	1-7	J F & Co
10	Pundit	N F	N F	T M & Co
12	Duda	Busrah	6-7	M M & Co
12	Dzorda	Rangoon	2-7	M M & Co
12	Moreddia	Antwerp	29-6	M M & Co
13	Ivy	N F	N F	M M & Co
13	Tarobo	Africa	1-7	M M & Co
14	Kandy	Suez	N F	Graham & Co
14	J End Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M & Co
15	Quomada	N F	N F	M M & Co
16	End Sandan	N F	N F	K N & Co
17	T Palladern	N F	1-6	D R I M & Co
18	B P Stu. Shuja	N F	N F	T M & Co
18	Tra	N F	N F	T M & Co
	S Kalayan	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallage		N F	N F	Asiatic Pt Co

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you publish the following in your esteemed paper?

We have been accustomed to see the results of the Bombay University being published in Bombay first. The disadvantages of this practice are obvious since most of the candidates from outside Bombay, even from places which are centres for these examinations are obliged to get their friends to send their wires.

It is common knowledge that the result sheets are ready several weeks before publication and the University can easily make arrangements for their publication at the same time in all the places which are the centres for these examinations. They should, in the interests of the students, have them published in each college so as to be out at the same time as in Bombay. This would save the students the trouble and the expense of wires and even if this took a day longer to bring the result as a whole out, nobody would quarrel over it since the most anxious time for the student is the period between the time of publication of the result and that of his getting it, and not so much the date of publication.

It is a little thing but one I think deserving the attention of the Registrar of the University and I hope you concur with me.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. KALUSKER.

Poona, June 8.

LABOUR AND MUNITIONS.

THE DOCTRINE OF FORCE.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "Daily Herald" on June 8 as follows:

From shore to shore to-day force plays in the life of Europe a part that it had never in civilised memory played since Napoleon was caged on Elba. The military alliance of Britain and France governs Europe. We, with our naval power to condemn millions to hunger by our blockade; she, with her conscripted black troops can impose our will without the possibility of an appeal. The League of Nations is impotent, not because the Covenant was ill-drafted, nor even chiefly because our late enemies are excluded from it. It is impotent because the world is built today on a settlement which only force could uphold. No true League of Nations could or would maintain these treaties for one year. Nothing but an overwhelming military alliance can do that. It works after its kind. It blockades Russia. It arms the Poles. It conscripts negroes. It enforces fantastic indemnities. It seizes oil. It sets out to reconquer Ireland. Everywhere wrong and greed and the defiance of impartial justice are maintained by an imposing military and naval machine, which seems irresistible and incontrollable.

Spontaneously, and almost by accident, organised Labour has stumbled on the discovery that it might, by stopping munitions, check the working of this machine. Three cases present themselves to-day, and reveal a curious uncertainty of handling. The counteraction of Labour to the provocation of force seems to be drastic where our responsibility and power is small, and hesitating where our share is real and direct. The Trade Unionist International has proclaimed an absolute boycott of Hungary. The Railwaymen's Executive has first placed and then suddenly removed an embargo on arms which may be destined for Poland. Over Ireland the British movement hesitates to back the action of Irish Labour.

NO BLOCKADE!

Now there is no doubt in any unofficial mind that Hungary is liying under an abominable "white" terror. There is a strong case here for any action which will assist its working class. For my part I gravely doubt the wisdom of the boycott, even if it can be made effective. It would aggravate the economic misery of the town workers, the very people whom we wish to aid. It will not seriously inconvenience rural Hungary, on which the military and clerical reaction is based. In any case, we have seen too much of the misery and cruelty caused by an official blockade to wish to see it repeated by Labour. Turberculosis and typhus and starvation would follow the one blockade as surely as the other. But, perhaps, we are reckless over this bit of direct action precisely because it does not concern us. There is next to no direct contact or trade between this country and Hungary.

The Polish war is quite another matter. It is emphatically our business. There goes on from our ports the direct shipping of the weapons of death to Poland. No one proposes (and wisely) to stop anything but munitions. To hesitate in this matter is simply to flinch from action where opinion is united. In the whole world of Labour there is not a dissentient voice in the unanimous condemnation of this war and of our Government's share in promoting it. We are all incensed beyond endurance by the endless lying and the treachery which would trade with the left hand while it sends out the instruments of devastation with the right. There is no question here save as to readiness of men who feel strongly to take some risk in backing their words with deeds.

THE TEST OF TESTS.

Vital as the Polish business is, a test of tests for our sincerity and courage, the Irish question touches us even more closely. There is no divided responsibility here. The French and Poles themselves, when all is said, are more responsible for the present phase of the attack on Russia than the most reckless of our war-makers. What happens in Ireland is done solely in the name of the British democracy.

The Prime Minister, with his usual skill, has contrived to confuse the plain issue. He would have the railwaymen believe that the question before them is whether they will permit or prevent the dispatch of revolvers to enable policemen to protect themselves from murder. None of us has a word to say in defence of the tactics of murder. Sporadic assassination never yet helped on any popular cause, not even in Russia, where it was tried with perseverance and great if misguided courage for 40 years. It is mass action which the Government fears.

The question is not whether the lives of policemen or soldiers shall be jeopardised in Ireland for lack of defensive weapons. It is rather whether policemen and soldiers shall risk and take life because the Prime Minister refuses to the Irish people the right to decide their own destiny. The moment that elementary right is conceded no policeman need carry rifle or bomb or revolver. It is our politics which endanger their lives.

In one way or another the British Labour movement, if it means to stand clear in the light of its own conscience and in the eyes of its comrades of the International, must face this issue honestly. At present it trims. Not many months ago an influential Labour leader, a miner, said to me that he would never shake hands with a certain German miners' leader because he had not behaved as a sincere Internationalist in the matter of Alsace. The reproach was just, but it recoils. Ireland is our Alsace, and an infinitely worst case. Alsace had Home Rule, though of an inadequate kind. Every German Socialist had advocated wider Home Rule. That was trimming. The real issue was a plebiscite. And yet the people of Alsace had never demonstrated their will with half the resolution or the unanimity that Ireland has shown. An honest man might have doubted until near the end of the war whether Alsace really wish-ed to be wholly free. No honest man can doubt about Ireland.

INDEPENDENCE.

One may honestly say (I say it myself) that independence may be a bad and dangerous solution, for all of us, of the Irish question. In this world of violence, blockades, alliances and greed, no small nation can be, or is, independent. It must shelter at once under the lee of a bigger Power's dreadnoughts. We may, and I hope we will, use every scrap of influence that we deserve to possess to persuade the Irish not to choose independence. We have no influence, however: as yet we deserve none; we shall gain the right to persuade only after we have won for Ireland the right to choose freely. When Ireland is free to weigh arguments, the case for Dominion Home Rule may convince her. At present she is not free. She disdains our arguments, because we argue with the army and the fleet behind us.

The Premier in his talk with the railwaymen said that Sinn Fein refused to discuss with us. It is useless to discuss anything with a Power which has overwhelming force and means to use it. Sinn Fein refused to enter the convention because the alternative of independence was excluded in advance. The way to treat this question has been plainly put by a Tory who has intellect and courage. It is not discussion that is wanted, but decision; and the decision must be Ireland's. Lord Hugh Cecil has advocated the calling of a Constituent Assembly, free to frame its own choice in a Bill, and that without the exclusion of any alternative in advance. This is not the stage to discuss details. The principle is clear.

THE MAIN THING.

Now, if Labour can secure the dropping of the present Bill, and the substitution for it of one which recognises the right of unfettered self-determination (with no solution ruled out in advance), the question of munitions may be left in abeyance. It is secondary. If, by holding its hand and closing its ranks, it can bring the Government to concede the principle of self-determination, it may carry its point without direct action. It will carry no point at all if it rules out action in advance. It will fail in the difficult matter of Ireland if it flinches in the much easier case of the Polish war.

The fate of Ireland may very well be settled in the goods shed of a North Sea port. If we act over Poland we shall be listened to when we talk about Ireland. We may hardly be ready (through our fault) for the Irish test, for the Party has done little to put the straight issue to the mass of workers. It is a question of class and trade solidarity with the Irish transport workers, but it is much more than that. The empire is embarking with unlimited force upon the reconquest of Ireland. It is an adventure over which the most imperial of patriots might pause. We are turning America, the only other first class naval power of the world, to opposition, at the critical hour of the presidential election. We are locking up the army in Ireland at the moment when Field-Marshal Wilson bids us get ready for the next war. The Empire may find the Spain of its Napoleonic period in Ireland.

But that is not the real case for action. The first check administered by Labour to the transport of munitions begins the end of war and force in the world.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you, if you will find space for the following in the columns of your esteemed paper.

It is extremely difficult to understand on what established principles of politicial economy the present exchange policy of the Government is based. The gold exchange standard which was considered the only scientific system of foreign exchange before the war, has utterly failed during the war and after. But when the commission was appointed to consider the present exchange situation, the Government unwisely limited its scope to the Gold Exchange Standard. The finance commission's recommendations were consequently bound to be limited. When the Government accepted the recommendations of the Majority Report, they only put into practice those recommendations which suited them most, but ignored those without which the other recommendations were of practically no value. After an interval of four months, however, Simla and Whitehall were compelled to realise that other recommendations must be given effect to. They accordingly removed the embargo on gold, and are to propose a bill for changing the legal ratio of the sovereign and the rupee from 1 to 15, to 1 to 10. It is to be lamented that though the recommendations of the majority report have done little to improve the present exchange situation, the Government wants to stick to them. I, therfore, appeal to every Indian Member of the Imperial Legislative Council to stick to the main principles laid down by the only Indian Member of the commission and oppose with all possible enthusiaism the proposed change in the legal ratio of the sovereign to the rupee. Even though they are defeated by the official block, they must all unite and state in no uncertain terms that India does not desire any change in the present ratio. The present fall in the price of silver shows that the fears of the Government are unfounded, and that it is quite possible to put into practice the recommendations of Mr. Dadiba Dalal.

The Government have at last been compelled to realise that the policy of selling reverse councils in parity with the American Cross Rate was unnatural and unthought of. However they cannot abandon the policy altogether, though it has cost millions to the Indian tax-payer unnecessarily, and though it has handicapped the export trade of India. They are still bent upon selling them at the rate of 1s 11½d per rupee. Though the bank rate is 1s 10d.

The theory advocated by the Majroity Report that a high exchange checks the tendency of a rise in prices, and ultimately benefits the agricultural population has failed, because the present fall in exchange from 2s 11d to 1s 10d has not changed prices to any remarkable extent, and because it is the agricultural millions who have suffered most owing to the slack export trade.—Yours, etc.

LAHERCHAND NAGINDAS PARIKH.

Palanpur, June 24.

"REFORMS AND ELECTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following in your highly esteemed columns and oblige.

In your Saturday's issue (19th June 1920) Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta writes a long letter regarding reforms and elections. I fully agree with Mr. Mehta so far as his advocacy for economic, financial and industrial reforms to be the main planks of the National party is concerned. He is also right when he says: "We require men (I do feel women also) of all round qualifications of wisdom, knowledge, sincerity, who would give devotion and energy to serve the country, also sincerety and integrity are essential requisites for our leaders." In the reformed councils, we shall have to face most acute and serious problems for the betterment of our countrymen. The fiscal and tariff questions, the currency and exchange problems, the land revenue policy of the Government redemption of the agricultural indebtedness, the problem of increasing mortality and many other social and political questions will have to be settled. India is at the threshhold of a new era, and the course of her future progress is to be determined and, therefore, we must mobilise the best brains of our country to carry out this work. So far as the main economic and industrial questions are concerned, there is no difference of opinion in the country. The Moderates and Extremists are all one in demanding gold currency, fiscal autonomy, national army, etc. It is a pity that, in the true sense of the term, there is no existence of parties in this country as it is understood in England. We have only differences in the degree of the intensity or our demands.

I am sorry I cannot agree with Mr. Mehta when he says that he observes in all programmes absence of economic ideals and planks. For future work and development of our country I shall request him only to refer to Mr. Tilak's manifesto—an eloquent and most progressive manifesto where nothing desirable is left out—it is all economics. It outlines the economic reforms for years to come in the light of modern economic experience and yet Mr. Mehta sees nothing of the economic ideals in his programme.

It is strange that Mr. Mehta while talking of the reforms and elections and pointing out the real planks of the next election missed his topic and allowed himself to be overwhelmed by an irrelevant discussion: "I grieve to see that our Indian Capitalists also are slowly being drawn consciously or unconsciously into these financial juggleries and games which show an apparent prosperity of India, but which truly is an illusion and must lead to ruination of general happiness of the people by high prices discontent and by extreme divisions of very rich and very poor." This is mere confusion, those who can think over these remarks can well understand the confused thinking of the writer. Again, when he says that "the official bureaucracy, repressive acts and measures, have done no harm to the cause." This is nothing but the reverse of truth. I do attach as much importance as Mr. Mehta does to the currency, tariff, banking, etc., even more than he does, for I can well realise the truth of the remark of the late Justice Ranade that an economic domination of a foreign country is more galling than political domination. We want to get rid of this economic domination and then only would our country be happy, healthy, and prosperous, and when none would sup without bread, when none die of starvation and when the increasing number may have the oportunity of realising of what is noblest in them. But how to achieve this is the question. We cannot do this unless we have an opportunity of popular control over the Government. For that the party advocating these reforms must capture the political engine first and then carry these measures. Mr. Mehta is furious against capitalists and advocates co-operative principals for future relations between Capital and Labour. I only point out that this item is also included in the manifesto. In fact there are only two manifestos—Nay, one—but there are classes of intensity, Extremists and Moderates. All other manifestos are mere corollaries. Mr. Tilak's manifesto is an expression of the Nationalistic Democratic Party and embodies in itself most of our demands.

By all means we do want to send in true and right men who have studied both political and economic questions, men who have ability and strength and who can support the policy of those whose measures are in the true interests of the country.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Bombay, June, 26.

HINDUISM LIBELLED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The statement of a correspondence of "Epiphany" of the 19th. instant that "From my personal experience I can say that 99 per cent of Hindu widows pass their lives in prostitution in private or in public", has given me a shock as I have never experienced in my life.

Sir,—However degenerated may be the male portion of the Hindu community, it is the woman folk, specially the Hindu widows who have kept up the traditions of true Hinduism and any slander to them, not to speak of the most monstrous and atrocious libel referard above, would, I am sure raise the strongest indignation and resentment in the minds of a true Hindu.

Sir, Hindu community will not take this gross insult lying down, there will be an agitation over this which is unprecedented even in the political history in India. I am circulating this statement throughout India through the leading news papers. In the mean time I would ask the Editor of "Epiphany" to let me have the name and address of the correspondent. As regards the steps to be taken to remedy the sacrilege, I await the decision of my countrymen.

To my Hindu brethern who have read your news paper, I appeal to them to express through the medium of your esteemed paper; in the mean time I pause to watch developments.—Yours, etc.

KUMAR KRISHNA MITTER.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The India Information Bureau of 1400 Broadway, New York City, sends us the following for publication:—

Within the past week the interest of American Liberals has been concentrated on the convention of the Socialist Party, held in New York City to formulate a plan of action for the coming presidential campaign, as well as to seek a combination of liberal, labour and other progressive forces for concerted action against the reactionary-ism of the government which is daily becoming more evident.

The outstanding event in the programme of the Socialists was the nomination for president of Eugene Victor Debs, who is at present serving a sentence of ten years in prison for alleged violation of the Espionage Act, and who has been the leader of the Socialist movement for the last twenty years.

A definite platform was also announced as the immediate demand of the Socialist Party. This is:

1. All business vitally essential to the existence and welfare of the nation to be taken over by the people.
2. Publicly owned interests to be administered by the government and representatives of the workers for service and not for profit.
3. Banks to be acquired by the nation and unified.
4. All insurance to be taken over by the nation.
5. Full civil, political, industrial and educational rights to be secured to the Negroes.
6. Abolition of child labour.
7. A national minimum wage law.
8. Protection of migratory and unemployed workers from oppression.
9. Abolition of detective and strike-breaking agencies.
10. A shorter work day in keeping with increased production.
11. Freedom of speech, press and assembly.
12. Repeal of the Espionage Act.
13. Repeal of arbitrary laws of deportation of aliens.
14. Universal suffrage in fact as well as in law.
15. Power of recall of Federal executive and judges.

The programme does not, as is evident, dwell upon all the issues which the present situation provides, but has outlined a general basis for work in the future. The growing sentiment in the country against the present administration, while not sufficiently significant to secure a realisation of the Socialist platform, will undoubtedly influence other candidates for election to adopt many of the suggestions given by the Socialists for the alleviation of the immediate distress.

The formulation of a general programme has not however meant the cessation of activities along special lines. Attention which is still being directed to the housing problem, which continues to present a most serious aspect. One of the most critical analyses of the situation has been made by a writer in the "Nation" of recent date. The outline of a housing policy which he suggests is as follows:—

Land must be freed for community use.
The credit power of the community must be placed behind the building of homes.
Town planning must be recognised.
Transportation must relieve congestion.
Minimum standards must be set and must be maintained by rigid restrictive legislation.
Building material must be made available.
In certain great cities some of the industries must be removed outside the city because there is insufficient room for more houses.
Community ownership of land and houses by copartnership tenancy societies must be made possible.

The difficulty in solving the housing problem is one which is being experienced in every country throughout the world, and any such programme as the above, which is based on experience of countries in Europe and of American communities, is valuable and constructive.

Housing is but one of the evils of the day. The general mismanagement of government is as vital a subject for discussion. In a lengthy article on the task of the government, a writer in the "Searchlight," analysing the conditions obtaining throughout the world makes some striking remarks on government policies within the past several months. He says, in part:

"The first fact to be remembered is that government and order rest on consent and not on force. In their present mad fear of Bolshevism the rulers and masters have forgotten this fact. The soldier and the police man cannot keep order. Witness Russia and Germany to-day; witness the labour upheavals that are taking place all over the world; witness our great steel and coal strikes, and the present railroad strike. In every one of them we see the same phenomenon—the rank and file of labour losing faith in the willingness or the ability of government to do anything for the redress of their grievances, and now, refusing even to trust their own leaders, taking things into their own hands. It is precisely the same impulse that has given rise to the workers' councils here, there, and everywhere all over Europe in the political field, and to the shop steward movement in the factories. This impulse is not to be met with riot guns. It can be met only by politicians who are statesmen enough to realise that the government only can stand which adapts its machinery to make effectively the legitimate demands of the mass of the people for the material conditions of good living. The government which cannot meet these demands will fall and ought to fall."

RUSSIA.

Reports on conditions in Russia still are [illegible] columns of newspapers in America and in civil, their authenticity remains to be questioned. What has, however, appeared to be more reliable information on several aspects of Russian activities has just been published by two prominent socialists in the United States. One of the reports is on the conference of agricultural communes in December last.

The constructive suggestions which this Congress offers are worthy of note. The basic problem of the Russian agricultural revolution, as determined at the Convention is to collect scattered land, to make it a foundation for the welfare of the people, and thus raise the producing power of the agricultural economy to such a degree that there will be no occasion for supply problems or shortage.

The agriculturist movement in Russia is toward a wider organization of communes and co-operatives. To this end, the communes are endeavouring to establish agricultural gardening art and craft production, that socialization of the arable lands may be made more attractive.

In greeting the first conference, Premier Lenin pointed out that a Socialist State could not be firmly established without changing the old conditions of the peasantry. The methods to be followed, he asserted, would be to introduce, gradually, new experiments in rural economy in the direction of community organization for general betterment of rural conditions. The Russian problem is so closely allied to that of Indian agriculture that it would be well to consider seriously the pronouncements made by the Russian premier.

Another noteworthy Conference was that of the Pan-Russian Congress on National Education. Much attention was focussed on the problem of adult education, which is one of Russia's great needs. From the report we take the following extracts:

"The entire country must be covered with a network of schools for illiterate adult students or for those who can barely read and write. What we must look to above all is to fit the instruction to the needs of the pupils. Many teachers adopt the system of the elementary schools for children, and weary their students with details, instead of putting them to reading newspapers and pamphlets, and helping them to write short themes in which they can express their ideas.

The elementary school is the most important problem. No less is the professional school. The peasants and workers appreciate that without specialised knowledge they cannot control the conditions of life. First a professional apprenticeship must be given to prepare the workmen for a particular mechanical labour. Then special instruction must be given him to understand the industry in which he is employed. In the education of adults there must be included the organization of debates, lectures, cinematograph views, visits to museums, educational excursions, etc. The organization of libraries is no less important than the establishment of schools. A network of libraries must be formed in connection with a central library and the system of circulating libraries should be introduced.

All these phases of education of adults can develop and progress if only they have the direct co operation of those classes of citizens for whom they are created. Every library must have its committee of readers, every school must have its committee of teachers and pupils, and so on."

Many of the above suggestions are both feasible and valuable for adaption in India.

INDIA.

Through the activities of the India Home Rule League of America a branch of the organization was recently formed in two important cities of the United States, Boston and Washington, D. C.

While the League formed in Boston is to be modelled closely on that of the India Home Rule League, the Washington branch appears to be founded on somewhat different lines. The purpose of the Washington branch will be to acquaint the people of the United States, through publicity, with the facts about India, without however, taking any political platform.

LOCAL GOVT. (BORROWING) RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 (1A.) and section 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

2. A local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, raise loans on the security of the revenues allocated to it, for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) to meet capital expenditure on the construction or acquisition of any work in connection with—

(i) the improvement of irrigation or communications, or the supply of electric power for industrial purposes, or

(ii) any building or housing scheme, or

(iii) any scheme for the drainage or reclamation of land, or

(iv) any scheme for the development of forests and forest industries, or

(v) any other project of a like nature;

(b) for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity;

(c) for the financing of the Provincial Loan Account; and

(d) for the repayment or consolidation of loans raised in accordance with these rules or the repayment of advances made by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The sanction to be given by the Governor-General in Council under rule 2 shall specify—

(a) the manner in which and the dates on or between which money should be borrowed;

(b) the rate of interest to be paid on the loan; and

(c) the manner and time of repayment, whether by provision of a sinking fund or otherwise.

4. Every loan raised by a local Government in accordance with these rules shall be a charge on the whole of the revenues allocated to the local Government, and all payments in connection with the service of such loans shall be made in priority to all payments by the local Government other than the payments of—

(i) the fixed provincial contribution payable to the Governor-General in Council,

(ii) interest due on sums advanced to the local Government by the Governor-General in Council from the revenues of India, and

(iii) interest due on all loans previously raised by the local Government.

RESERVATION RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81A. (1) and section 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Reservation of Bills Rules.

2. The Governor of any Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor to contain provisions—

(a) affecting the religion or religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, or

(b) regulating the constitution or functions of any University, or

(c) having the effect of including within a transferred subject matters which have hitherto been classified as reserved subjects, or

(d) providing for the construction or management of a light feeder railway or tramway other than a tramway within municipal limits, or

(e) affecting the land revenue of a province either so as to—

(i) prescribe a period or periods within which any temporarily settled estate or estates may not be reassessed to land revenue, or

(ii) limit the extent to which the assessment to land revenue of such an estate or estates may be made or enhanced, or

(iii) modify materially the general principles upon which land revenue has hitherto been assessed,

if such prescription, limitation or modification appears to the Governor to be likely seriously to affect the public revenues of the province.

3. The Governor of any Governor's province may reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Coutncil of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor—

(a) to affect any matter wherewith he is specially charged under his Instrument of Instructions, or

(b) to affect any central subject, or

(c) to affect the interests of another province.

DACOITIES IN BROACH DISTRICT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A letter from Broach that appeared in your issue of the 18th instant, under the heading "Dacoities in Broach district" has perturbed people of a certain class. As Burke said if a man touches the true causes of a public grievance, he has to come too near the persons in power. It is in ordinary course of human nature therefore, if the letter has been regarded with disfavour by men conscious of their own defects.

But that the situation may not slip out of the mind of the higher authorities, it is necessary that some one should come forward to lay them out for the estimation of the public. In times of danger of a public character any one is justified in exerting himself even at the risk of incurring a degree of displeasure from official quarters.

It will be sure true to say that the district at present suffers from a plethora of police officers who do not command the respect of the people and of the subordinate staff. From the nature of things it is impossible it could be otherwise. Not long ago we had a Deputy Superintendent, who, though a scion of a ruling family in Kattiawar, had solely to combine the exercise of his abilities for the alleviation of troubles arising from accumulated debts and decrees, and who had ultimately to resign and leave his goods to the mercy of an unpaid landlord. Among lower officers one can spot those who have been under a cloud for serious neglect of duty in the investigation of very serious crimes or have failed to bag notorious men guilty of highway roberries in the city or who fail to see the monuments of hard gambling about them. We have men who have rendered nugatory by their omissions and bad evidence investigation of dacoity case or cases. We have officers on account of whose improper investigations or perfunctory supervision of investigation in murder cases innocent people have been put in peril of their lives.

Very lately a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police had lodged a complaint of assault against a Parsi whom the local police at one time were anxious to bind down for good behaviour. The trouble arose, out of the passing, on the Bazar road, of women in day time. A charge under s.323 was framed, but the clerk Uttamram by name saw it advantageous to him to compound and the case is dropped. That a man in police office should drop the case, willingly or unwillingly, for or without a consideration is a matter of serious reflection for all those who have the peace of the city at heart and will not reflect credit on those who have or may have contributed to the result. At least police officers could show more public spirit. But this case is not a solitary instance, it is as eggreous, if not more so, as the spectacle of a police officer, with a previous record of which he could not well be proud, being presented in public darbar with a goodly sum of Rs. 130 as a reward for making what are known as chapter cases—cases against bad characters—when in almost every case the man proceeded against was able to find respectable sureties, an event which could not fail to excite a flutter of jealousy amongst other officers of the service, and did not fail to strike as surprising to officers who knew in their judicial and executive capacity the quality of the work put in by the officer thus signally honoured. Perhaps the reasons for the reward may have to be sought out by the public. The story of police incapacity and ineptitude is long and sad to tell, but another occasion will be utilised for a complete exposure of the same.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

Broach, June 25

AS OTHERS SEE US.

SOME THOUGHTS ON POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

Ever since a megalomaniac Germany decided, in 1914, to plunge Europe into War, believing it could thereby win to world mastery, the question of prices, and especially of food prices, has been so much to the fore that no apology should be required for reverting to it in this column. Apropos of the rather foolish tendency, when one is asked an apparently exorbitant price for any commodity, to cry out: "What is the Government doing? Where is the Controller of Prices?" it was explained last week that enquiry had shown me:—

1. That there is no such official as a Controller of Prices.

2. That experience in the West, as well as in India, has established the fact that it is not practicable for Government to control prices, save in the case of a few commodities regarding which the control can be exercised, not merely of the selling point, but from the source of production right up to the point of supply.

3. That, broadly speaking and in the long run, there is no way of evading the basic fact that prices are fixed by the incidence of supply and demand, which includes other vital factors besides production and retailing; notably transport facilities.

4. That the public would be well advised, instead of wasting breath over the pointless and unreasonable reviling of Government, every time a shop-keeper demands what they regard as an extortionate price, to state their objection to the shopman, try elsewhere for what they want to buy, and, if they succeed, make a point of avoiding in future the shop of the profiteer; also—and this is of even more importance—to investigate the whole subject of co-operation, and get together to take active steps to promote co-operative action in the matter of production and distribution; to which end enquiry should be made of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, 58 Medows Street, Bombay.

NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

It was also shown last week that where it was practicable for Government beneficially to take action regarding the cost of the necessities of life Government had taken action, with the result, for example, that at this moment the people of Bombay were able to obtain all the rice they wanted at just about half the prices which the outside world was paying for that staple. In the case of commodities the sale of which can be regulated by the authorities, I learn that some would be profiteers in Bombay have been very sharply and effectively baulked by Government.

It falls to be remembered that, properly treated, the prevalance of high prices is far from being an unmixed evil. It presses hardly upon those middle class people whose modest earnings and fixed incomes are the slowest to respond to any economic change; but not upon the great numerical majority whose rates of wages have proportionately risen. If prices rise 60 per cent. or 70 per cent. and wages rise 100 per cent. there is an obvious 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. gain involved for those concerned. And there are many thousands of workers in Bombay for whom the changes since 1914, have meant net results at least as good as this. (A little investigation among luxury and amusement caterers, by the way, provides ample evidence of this. They have daily customers now who, a little while ago were only weekly customers, or monthly customers, or not customers at all. And we may take it that, generally speaking, money will not be spent upon luxury and amusement while it is needed for necessities.)

A KEY TO PROGRESS.

Quite apart from all this, where the prevalance of high prices leads a people to get together and develop genuine co-operative organization, it unquestionably confers a lasting and important boon upon the community. So, too, where, as among a thrifty and industrious people, it tends to stimulate interest and participation in productive forms of labour, thereby enlarging the population's productivity, it is all to the good. Money paid over shop counters is not money thrown into the sea, but (except in the case of a few very ignorant traders) money put into fruitful circulation. Where the producers benefit, there the community as a whole must benefit. It is impossible to deny that, along with the rise of prices in Bombay, we have witnessed also a notable rise in the standards of living, in the demands for and actual enjoyment of life's amenities, by the majority of the populace. It is a fact that there are very few workers in Bombay to-day who would be content with the standards by which they lived a few years ago, and fewer still who still live by those standards. There is still plenty of room for improvement; but it is fair to admit that there has been improvement, that the tendency of the time is all in the direction of further improvement, and that this progress has coincided with the tendency of prices to rise.

There is another point I want to put to those who devote energy and eloquence to demonstrating the desperate hardships of the times in which we live, and the culpable negligence of the Government which permits such hardships. (The other day I heard a man reviling Government because his dinner had disagreed with him. My own private impression is that his trouble was due to eating too often and too much; but he had some elaborate theory about governmental neglect having led to deterioration in the quality of food, to adulteration, and so forth. We are many of us inclined to a childish sort of idea that Government should dry-nurse us, keep our accounts for us, supply our pocket-money and run our house-keeping). The point is this: There has been a War; a world war; by far the biggest and most tragically destructive war the world has even seen; and it lasted, not for a few months, but for more than four years.

WHAT WE ESCAPED.

British Empire power, by land and sea, prevented that tremendous War from touching Indian soil. The promoters of the War had every intention of carrying it into India, and they even numbered among their unsuccessfully scheming and plotting adherents, in Berlin, and elsewhere, Indians who were so far gone in treachery, so lost to all prudence and common sense, not to mention patriotism, that they gave themselves up to the task of striving to help Germany to carry the war into India. But India was saved from that terrible fate which had been forced upon Europe. It was not only that this War involved the sacrifice of millions of valuable young lives,—producers' lives—and that it crippled for ever, from the productive standpoint, millions of other young lives. It was not only that it involved the most appalling material destruction the world has ever known and the most monstrous expenditure of money and material that the mind of man could conceive. Over and above all that, remember that it caused this: It caused the energy of the producing world to be diverted for four long years from the production of food and life's other necessities to the production of evey known material and instrument of destruction: the whole of which was being employed, by day and night for four years, in destruction.

IN THE BAD OLD DAYS.

History shows us how, in the past, wars of not one hundredth part of the magnitude of this war; left behind them across continents wide swathes of famine, disease, violent crime, destitution, lapses into semi-savagery, enduring through many years. In the Great War of 1914-18 the destruction wrought during single days (among its 1,500 and odd days, was greater than the destruction caused throughout the whole duration of some of these Wars of history from which recovery was so bitterly slow. It is not yet two years since the last shot was fired on the Western Front; and, apart from this main theatre there were complications innumerable, and there was and is the vast, unsolved tragedy of ruined Russia.

And we in Bombay complain loudly of high prices, and bewail our hard lot. We talk critically of dilatory methods. And we blame the Governments of the world for not having succeeded after all these months in placing the world in apple-pie order, and restoring in all respects the ordered smoothness, precision and plenty of the *status quo ante bellum*.

THE MIRACLE IN BEING.

The real ground for comment is not at all that our prices are high, our transport system inadequate and overstrained, and our economic, industrial, social and general conditions characterised by a measure of uncertainty, irregularity and unrest. There is nothing here for the understanding observer to wonder or complain about. But there is in our conditions real food for wonder and comment. There is even an element of the miraculous. And the miracle is that we, in common with the rest of mankind are not to-day half naked, and scrambling and fighting one with another for bare sustenance and shelter. Remember the four long years of stopped production and absolutely unparalled destruction, which ate up the world's reserves of every kind as fire eats paper. Assuredly, the wonder is, not that life has so many difficulties, but that it is so amazingly smooth and normal, so astoundingly devoid of real hardship or privation, within twenty months of the most devastating cataclysm the world has known. That is the light in which the historians of the future will regard this period, which we forsooth make noisy with our complainings.

Surely our circumstances demand of us at this juncture deep gratitude, thankfulness and appreciation, and steady, cheery, hopeful constructive effort; rather than any sort of complainings, revilings, or other peevishness. Decency and sense demand of us, not ingenuity in criticism and fault finding; but that we should "get together" with one accord, in good heart and good will, and yield up our whole energies to co-operative effort, well thought out, for the building up of the post-war world, if possible on better, cleaner, stronger foundations than those of the old life. Life is a better thing than it was. Genuine, constructive co-operation will make it a deal safer and sweeter yet; but waste of time and energy in any form of peevishness will naturally delay the process.

SWEATED MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Any one who reads the letter in your issue of the 14th inst. under the above-heading and over the signature of Mr. T. L. Namjoshi who writes from his personal experience and really with good motive must perforce exclaim how cruel and unfeeling must be the officer or officers who compel the clerks to work continuously from 10 in the morning to 8 in the night (Bombay Time) or longer and if a clerk refuses to submit to the hardship he is forced to resign. This is nothing but tyranny of the present days particularly in the service of Public Bodies. A continous and long strain from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. must necessarily tell injuriously upon the health of clerks. No compensation, no payment of money for extra hard work, can ever recompense the disastrous results to health, but I learn no compensation is given for the extra hard work done. This is really unjust. I urge the Clerks' Union to rise to the occasion and submit an effective representation to the Corporation and I daresay they will call for an inquiry in the matter with a view to putting things right in the interest of their own servants. I find on enquiry that when meetings of the Corporation and of its Committees last long all the members of that staff are obliged to remain in attendance in office till the meetings are over. I should think that officers should respect the Rules and Regulations framed for the attendance of clerks. The Rules as far as possible should not be violated, otherwise clerks will be in a worse position than mill-hands.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

Girgaon, 26th June 1920.

THE PANJAB & GOVT. OF INDIA.

The "Westminster Gazette" writes:—

Our own opinion is that if the majority of the Hunter Commission could have plucked up their courage to speak as firmly as Mr. Montagu does in his despatch, or even as the Government of India does in some part of its summary of the findings, the whole Commission might have presented a unanimous report and avoided the division between British and Indian which is a most unhappy feature of their findings. The difference between the majority and the minority is much more a difference about the appropriate epithets than about the facts or even about the conclusions, and in regard to these we say frankly that we frequently find ourselves in agreement with the minority. Very few people, we imagine, will think the epithets "un-British" and "inhuman" too strong to apply to certain of the proceedings which have been brought to light in the course of this inquiry. When the Secretary of State says that General Dyer's action in firing on the crowd without warning and continuing to fire until his ammunition was exhausted was "in complete violation" of the British principle that, when military force is required, it should be the minimum necessary; when he stigmatises the absence of warning as "inexcusable," and the failure to give medical assistance to the dying and wounded as an "omission from his obvious duty," the rest of us are free to use our own epithets. And when he further goes on to say that the notorious "crawling order offended against every canon of civilised government," and finally that General Dyer's conception of his duty in the circumstances in which he was placed was so fundamentally at variance with that which his Majesty's Government have a right to expect from and a duty to enforce upon officers who hold his Majesty's Commission that it is impossible to regard him as fitted to remain entrusted with the responsibilities which his rank and position impose on him"—we can at least breathe again and feel assured that Amritsar is not going to be a precedent for British action in India.

General Dyer has been relieved of his command and informed that he will receive no further employment in India. His case has now been referred to the Army Council, who will have very seriously to consider whether the language we have quoted above does not require them to take further and more drastic action. Other officers are also marked for the disapprobation of the Government of India," and it will be necessary to see that this phrase is more than verbal. We do not wish to bear harshly or unjustly upon military officers placed, let us freely admit, in a position of danger and difficulty, but in India and all over the East these emergencies must be looked for, and a man who loses his head and strikes wildly and blindly is not fit for employment and cannot be exculpated because his "conception of duty" is honestly at variance with that of his Majesty's Government. To keep a cool head and a wise judgment is expected of officers in action against the enemy, and must be exacted of officers called upon to deal with civil troubles. A man who could issue the "crawling order" and defend his action on the ground that "we cannot be very brave unless we be possessed "of a greater fear" was certainly not the man to judge wisely whether it was necessary to fire on an unarmed crowd; and the "sense of duty and the military instinct which told him "to fire" and encouraged him to believe that the killing was necessary in order to produce a moral effect upon other parts of the country were altogether calamitous. By nothing more has the British Army earned its reputation than by its forbearance, its good sense, and good humour in dealing with the often intractable crowds of alien peoples among whom it has had to keep order. Thousands of officers have in circumstances scarcely less difficult than those of Amritsar upheld this good tradition in all parts of the world during the years of the war. We owe it to them that the idea should not go abroad that the outburst of Prussianism at Amritsar was typical of the British Army.

But equally we owe it that civilians who are justly censured should not escape the consequences. When the Government thinks it to be "regretted that the civil authorities considered it incumbent upon them, before the proclamation of martial law, to hand over control to the military in such terms as to suggest that they did not intend to exercise supervision or guidance over the action of the "military commander," we may ask what the Government itself was about when it permitted this to be done. Was it ill-informed, or were the communications cut, or did it fail to realise the gravity of the occasion? This censure falls upon Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and when it is added that Sir Michael rushed in to give "unqualified approval," on insufficient information, to General Dyer's action, we must be excused for entertaining grave doubts whether he was well qualified to administer a great province in times of difficulty. The necessity of using these reports to confer testimonials as a set-off to mild censure upon eminent officials is not evident to us; and the practice lends itself to exactly the kind of misrepresentation which it is most necessary to avoid. We are relieved to hear that there is no serious evidence of a conspiracy against British rule in India, but there is much in this report which suggests that the Government of India needs a good deal of overhauling, and we hope that practical moral will be drawn. For upon a full facing of the issues here presented to us depends in no small measure the success of the great and promising experiment in self-government which is now being inaugurated.

The Government Railway Police are enquiring into the loss of a parcel sent from Cherat station containing an automatic magazine pistol and one hundred cartridges.

Her Excellency Lady Ronaldshay leaves Calcutta on July 1st, for Bombay en route to England, by mail steamer S. S. Naldera.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 152, Esplanade Road, 6.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 1.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Jara via Nagapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office 6.30.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per steamer Tara via Nagapatam will be closes at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Faroba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m, on Thursday, the 1st July 1920.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, July 2.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association to protest against the Hunter Report at 6 p.m. at Excelsior Theatre.

SUNDAY, July 4.

Anniversary of the late Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar under the auspices of the Gurjar Sabha, Vanita Vishram Hall 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, 6th July.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-45 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Pocna Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail ...	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-30

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is changed to "Bombay-Pechawar Mail."

*Note.—The Dekn Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Sunday was 98 as against 148 on the corresponding day last year and 182 in 1918.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 25th instant, was 397¼ and on the 26th 397 1/8.

BOMBAY COW-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Cow-protection Society will be held to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.), in Madhav Baug to express opinion on the letter of the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to prevent the slaughter of young calves in the Bandra slaughter house.

PADHIAR ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspicies of the Gurjar Sabha the first anniversary of the late Mr. Amritlal S. Padhiar will be celebrated on Sunday the 4th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Vanita Vishram Hall, opposite the Servant of India Society, Sandhurst Road. Mr. U. K. Trivedi will preside and Messrs. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, K. M. Munsi, M. A. Master, N. B. Vibhakar, Kantilal C. Pandya and Mavji Govindji will be the principal speakers. The meeting is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above-named Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, a gathering of women working in the Mills of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons and connected with the nursery of the Institute, was held in the Hall of the Creche in the Fazalbhoy Mill, on Monday evening, Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni, M.B.E.S. held a conversation for about an hour and a half with them and explained to them how to take care of children. After light refreshments were served the gathering came to a close. At night at 9-30 a "Hari Kirtan" was performed in the Library Hall of the Institute by Mr. Govinda Gopal Bapat.

A GIRL FATALLY BURNT

Yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, the local Coroner and a common jury held an inquest on the body of Jewlibai a Hindu girl, aged about sixteen years, who was residing with her parents at Mowla a village in the Thana district. The lass went to Coorla with her relatives on the 23rd instant and whilst returning home she accidentally stepped into a heap of burding coal dust near the railway ——— and both her feet were severely burnt. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Sunday last.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

The Coroner held another inquest touching the death of Mirkhan Validadkhan, a Pathan who was run over by the Kathiawar Express at Dadar station on Sunday at 10 a.m., whilst he was getting into the train while in motion. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NEXT MEETING ON 2ND AUGUST.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held on Monday, the 2nd August next at the Council Hall, Poona, when the Financial statement will be presented and discussed.

ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING

TO PROTEST AGAINST HUNTER REPORT.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, will be held at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday 2nd July.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES.

DENNISTON PRODUCE CAPITAL STORY

More variety was provided by the Denniston Players at the Excelsior Theatre last night when the fifth different play of their extensive repertoire was given. "Friendly Enemies" is a fascinating play. There are strong contrasts, sometimes the deeper currents of tragedy being reached and cross currents of humour the next minute compelling laughter—real laughter. It is a comedy-Drama from the pen of Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman.

"Friendly Enemies" made a name in America and so good an impression did it create that London received the same play, under the name of "Uncle Sam" at the Haymarket Theatre last Summer, with open arms and "Uncle Sam" had a long run, and a successful one too. It was this play which after President Wilson saw it, he rose from his box and thus addressed a crowded house:—"All that I can say has already been said most admirably in this beautiful play. All the sentiments I have express have been admirably represented sentiments that I hope will grip the world." The story is useful as bringing home to us one of America's greatest war problems in making us realise too the horror of war. There are many bright ideas, many smart lines and there is dramatic effect, yet like so many many American plays we have seen there is much that is sentimental and perhaps overdrawn sentimentalism and there is much that is showy.

The play was originally written for the millions of German, Americans, who as a result of America's participation in the Great War found their sympathies swaying backwards and forwards between "Love and Duty"—"Love" for the land of their adoption which had brought them freedom and happiness untrammelled by despotic officialdom, and "Duty" for the Fatherland on the principle that "blood is thicker than water."

There are two principal or leading characters in "Friendly Enemies"—"Karl Pfeifer" and "Henry Block." The former had retained his old ideas of Germany and the German people while "Henry Block" had become Americanised. After the United States had entered the European, nay the world war, these two old men were for ever squabbling over their different opinions and Karl Pfeifer simply could not believe that the Germans were capable of committing the atrocities of which they were accused. His son Billie, however, was, naturally, American in his ideals and while his father thought he was at college he secretly joined the American army.

As the expected result Karl Pfeifer was greatly upset when finally he heard the news that his son was leaving America for France with the American Army and not the German Army. But finally he became convinced that he was wrong and was converted into a true American, throwing away all his old favourite German relics such as newspapers and the pictures of the Kaiser and von Hindenburg and replacing them for others of Washington and President Wilson and a service flag and furthermore aiding the capture of a wily German master spy.

There is only one scene in the play, that of the living room of the Pfeifers, New York City, and so there was nothing but the story and the acting to attract the attention of the Excelsior Theatre audience. A dialect part such as the German turned American of Mr. W. D. Howard who took the part of Karl Pfeifer is by no means an easy one. We were reminded of that great American Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle and another American who played Jacob Stoefel in "Struck Oil"—other dialect parts. We do not intend to compare Mr. W. D. Howard with the greatest American actors but we will say that Mr. Howard attracted much attention. He has the ability to characterise. He has seldom been poorly cast and in this particular part there is nationalisation and individualism, characteristics which are so necessary as "Karl Pfeifer." And when Mr. W. Vaughan Morgan as "Henry Block" is with Mr. Howard there is a joyous mixture of power and gentleness, passion and restraint, pathos and humour. It is Mr. Vaughan Morgan who provides the humour and he does it extremely well. A great honest worker is Mr. Morgan and if we take a line through all his performances—in "Up in Mabel's Room," "The Third Degree," "Girl and the Clothes," "The Girl from Rector's" it will be realised that he is a most successful character actor.

Miss Warda Howard and Mr. Leo Kennedy are resting from this piece, and Miss Florence Chapman is saving herself for one of the leading parts in "Nightie Night" on Friday, but sterling work was supplied by Messrs. Reginald Wykeham ("Walter Stuart"), Mr. Augustin ("William Pfeifer) and the Misses Presay Preston ("Nora"), Valentine Sidney ("Marie Pfeifer.") and Shirley Huxley ("June Block"); Miss Sidney's being especially praiseworthy effort. The play is well worth a visit and there is not so much of the war element in it as to make one feel tired. "Friendly Enemies" was first produced in 1918.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

GETTING BUSINESSLIKE.

THREE CLOSURES AT ONE SITTING

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding when Dr. Master's proposition for an inventory of the appliances of the various departments of the Municipality was adopted. Mr. Saman Behram's proposition drawing the Commissioner attention to the practice of the heaping up mud and stones on pavements of foot-paths was passed after some discussion, and alterations. It came out in the course of the debate that one of the uses of the foot-paths was for storing the luggage of passengers by the European shipping agencies in Bombay. Closure was thrice applied yesterday, and discussion was thus cut short to a large extent.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report all the appliances requirements that may be needed by the Health, Road, Drainage and Market departments to keep the city in a thoroughly clean condition with an approximate cost of such appliances and requirements."

He said large quantities of *kutch* now allowed to be collected in lanes carted off the next day which the sin. They had ordered more motor lorries, but instead of meters, the position had got worse and there was a greater delay than ever in removing the *kutchra*. Some of the depots were established near public schools and boys unconsciously played there, and this was called sanitation. Their hopes of a cleaner city had not been realised and the Municipality he thought required more carts. He asked what the superintendent of conservancy was doing. The condition of roads was no better, if anything they were worse than ever. Formerly they had no expert, but now that they had an expert they had no material. That was inefficiency. Roads were excavated, and the material was collected on the foot-paths, and in the excavations water was allowed to collect. Coming to the condition of sewers and drains, he said they were a standing danger to the health of the people. Considerable quantities of silt were allowed to be gathered in the drains. On the top of it all the Municipality were compelling the house-owners to put up water-closets. The market was as dirty as possible and it was impossible to move about the building owing to the stench.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla thought what was required was better supervision than more appliances.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought it was a curious proposition. It appeared from the proposition that all these things were required but were not requisitioned by the previous commissioners. It did not seem that the proposition was a practical one, but the condition pictured did not reflect much credit on the Corporation.

Dr. Cursetji thought that Dr. Master was right in his proposition.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said what was required was a new angle of vision and better supervision, for he saw many of the roads, which badly required repairs, left out altogether whereas roads like Cruikshank Road were being repaired every now and then.

On the motion of Dr. R. T. Nariman, closure was applied, and the original proposition was carried.

FACTORY LICENSES.

Dr. N. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that from an hygienic point of view it is desirable and necessary that before any new license is granted or an old one renewed henceforth under Sections 390 and 394 (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act, for the establishment of a factory or workshop or workplace, or for the carrying on of any trade or operation which is dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create a nuisance referred to in the Sections, the Commissioner should arrange to ascertain whether the residents of the locality in which the factory or workshop or work-place is proposed to be established or in which any objectionable trade or operation is or is proposed to be carried on, have any objection thereto, and that before any new license is granted or an old one is renewed under the Sections the Commissioner should first place the case before the Corporation together with the objections received thereto, if any."

He thought if more care were exercised in granting licenses in the beginning there would not be such a great nuisance as was complained of in many cases.

Dr. M. C. Javle thought a great service was done by bringing the proposition before the Corporation.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla opposed the resolution as it was not happily worded; besides it would usurp the functions of the Commissioner. He thought they would be putting the Commissioner in the wrong box by passing the proposition.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was in favour of the proposition.

The Commissioner said he had never heard or seen of a more unbusinesslike proposition. He had expected Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the proposition, but he was sorry he had not done that. They had already five agenda before them, and the proposition would add much to the work. If local opinion were to be taken in every case it would mean the closing of the city to all new trades and industries. He thought the first way was to divide the city in zones—like residential locality and business locality, and so on. The Commissioner would be glad to shift his responsibility on to the shoulder of the Corporation, but he could not possibly do so. He welcomed the suggestion of more standing committees so that they could deal with the increased work; as a matter of fact the executive wanted the Corporation to help them in [illegible] rivalry bet[illegible] poration a[illegible]

At this [illegible] for closur[illegible] ed, the [illegible] the desir[illegible] Sukhia [illegible] mission [illegible] Corpora[illegible] refused [illegible] motion, [illegible] its fa[illegible]

Dr[illegible] "[illegible] rise[illegible] to [illegible] po[illegible] th[illegible] q[illegible] o[illegible] a[illegible]

[illegible] and Rules Committee [illegible] months.

Mr. E. S. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar thought [illegible] would be saved by the resolution. The President fixed the time for reply according to the importance of the subject.

The Commissioner was of the opinion that the matter should be referred to the Committee.

Dr. D'Monte here moved the closure and it was passed, Mr. Mody's amendment was then passed as a substantative proposition.

The Corporation then passed a resolution expressing their condolences on the death of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, a past member of the Corporation.

MUD AND STONES ON FOOTPATHS.

Mr. Jehangir B. Baman Behram moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the practice of heaping up mud and stones in pavements of footpaths by Municipal workmen and of leaving mud and stones in heaps all along the road when any main has to be laid or any repairs have to be carried out thereby rendering traffic both human and vehicular unsafe and unpleasant, and he be requested to take measures for preventing the continuance of the nuisance above stated."

He said the road materials were kept lying on the roads and footpaths for days and months together and it was impossible to walk on them.

After some other members had spoken Mr. B. N. Gamadia said Thomas Cook and Son, and Cox and Co. always used the pavements for the storing of luggage.

The Commissioner said there was another firm and that was King, King and Company. He had once had occasion to remove packages belonging to a High Court Judge; return the trunks as he was afraid of the High Court as he was a mere Municipal Commissioner, and and not as infallible as a High Court Judge. (laughter).

Mr. Mody wanted to add the words "longer than was necessary" at the end of the proposition, and he also wanted to include building materials in the proposition.

These additions were agreed to.

After some further discussion closure was again applied and the proposition was carried as altered.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. V. B. Akut, Pleader, Nasik, is a candidate for the Nasik District at the ensuing Election of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. J. D. Parpia, wishes to stand for election to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Mahomedans from the Southern Division.

RAMOSI EXONERATED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairas, Deputy Inspector Toussaint charged Lachiman Tulsiram, a ramoshi working in the Willington Mews at Colaba, with the theft of two pairs of nickel motor lamps valued at Rs. 280 which charge was eventually found to be a got up one.

It appears from the evidence that there had been a theft of some motor lamps in the Wellington Mews some time ago, and in consequence of that theft a police sepoy No. 950 was deputed to be on watch at the Mews since the 17th instant. Three or four days after, the sepoy picked up a quarrel with the accused who was a ramoshi there as he would not allow the sepoy to sleep in motor cars there and in course of the quarrel the sepoy threatened him to send to jail. On the 25th instant at midnight when the accused was asleep with another ramoshi of the Mews, the sepoy came up and roused them from sleep saying that he saw somebody removing the lamps from two cars in the Mews. Thereupon the accused, the other ramoshi and the sepoy went out to look out for the thief when they found the four lamps tied in a piece of cloth and as soon as the lamps were found the sepoy said that he saw the accused removing the lamps. The accused was then taken into police custody.

The Magistrate on the evidence found the case to be a false one and discharged the accused. His worship also desired that the police sepoy should be transferred to some other section.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, defended the accused in this case.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Saturday 26th June, 1920, was a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The mail steamer Sicilia has on board the outward mails of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said on Friday, the 25th instant.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. Jehangir Bhikaji then [illegible] position to the effect that a fund [illegible] to perpetuate the memory of Sir S[illegible] and a committee with power to add to the number be appointed to decide what form the memorial should take.

Mr. Jehangir Bhikaji said they should raise such a memorial as would give a fitting and adequate expression to their sense of gratitude for all that Sir Shapurji had done for the Association. They could never adequately repay the debt of gratitude they owed him but they should do what best they could to keep Sir Shapurji's memory green among them.

Mr. Madhavdas Luxmidas Kothari seconded, and Mr. Cooverji Mehta supported the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Khushaldas, that meeting voted Rs. 25,001 out of the funds of the Association to the memorial fund.

It was then announced that Rs. 68,139 had been subscribed to the memorial fund they had just decided to start the chief amounts subscribed being:—the Association, Rs. 25,001; Rai Sahib Sangidas Jestram Rs. 5,001; Batliwala and Karani Rs. 2,501; Premchand Roychand and Sons, Rs. 2,501; Jamnadas Morarji, Rs. 2,501; Parbhudas Jivandas and Sons, Rs. 2,001; R. P. Shroff and Sons, Rs. 2,000; Nanabhoy Tullokchand and Rattonchand Tullockchand Rs. 1,501; Dadiba Hormusji Bilimoria and Kaikhushro Darab Billimoria, Rs. 1,501; Manekla Jethabhai and Bholabhai Jesinglal, 1,001; Manekji Pestonji Broacha, Rs. 1,001; and Jehangir Bhikaji Dalal, Rs. 1,001.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THEFT OF MOTOR YACHT.

EUROPEAN SHIPWRIGHT FINED.

On Monday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairas, passed his judgment in the case in which Inspector Dalton charged Mr. James Faulds, a shipwright in the employ of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Mr. Alfred Edgar Longsworth, the manager of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., and three khalasis in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., with the theft of a motor yacht, named "Amir Nur Daria" valued at Rs. 20,000 belonging to Sir Mahomed Yusuff, and with aiding and abetting one another in the Commission of the offence.

His worship convicted and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to suffer two months' hard labour, discharged the second accused for want of sufficient evidence against him and ordered the three lascars also to be discharged as his worship held, that they merely carried out the orders of the first accused. The yacht was ordered to be delivered to Sir Mahomed Yussuff.

A FRUIT-SELLER'S SUICIDE.

At the G. T. Hospital, on Sunday, Mr. A. R. King, the local corner, and a common jury held an inquest touching the death of one Ganpat Tookaram, a Hindu, fruit-seller aged about 25 years. The deceased was living with his parents and wife at Carnac Road and had a fruit shop at Crowford Market. Recently he incurred some debt and was nervous about it. On Saturday he returned from market a 3 p.m. and told his wife that he would sleep for some time and then lay down on bed. He then put a Small Cases Court summons issued on him at the instance of some Piroj Mans and Co., to answer in an action of debt of Rs. 625-7-0, and some other papers in his wife's hands. He was instantly found unconscious when his wife raised an alarm in consequence of which his father and neighbours came in and removed him to the G. T. Hospital where he died shortly after admission. The cause of death was opium poisoning according to medical evidence.

A verdict of death, caused by poisoning by opium which was apparently self-administered was returned by the jury.

FURNITURE POLISHERS' STRIKE.

About 250, furniture-polishers also struck work yesterday demanding an increase of two annas per rupee and sixteen holidays in the year. They collected at the Maidan in the morning and after a conference among themselves, dispersed about 1 a.m. determined not to go to work until they got what they wanted.

STRIKERS' DEPUTATION AT AJMER.

A SYMPATHETIC SUPPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 28.

N. W. R. strikers' deputation was enthusiastically received at Ajmer. A mass meeting of the employees of the B. B. C. I. Railway was held at Malsar on Sunday morning. Mr. Chandkaran Sarda presided. Mr. Karamchand, a Lahore delegate explained the strike situation. Speeches were delivered by mistries, Sundersingh Karimbax Radhellal Vakil and others. All present expressed the fullest sympathy with the righteous cause of the strikers. Every workman and mistry of the Carriage and Wagon Loco. Shops promised to pay one day's salary in aid of the suffering strikers. Many employees promised handsome monthly donations. Subscriptions approximating seven thousand rupees were promised. All prayed to God for a successful termination of the strike. The deputation leaves for Ahmedabad.

BEWAR MILL STRIKE ENDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. Baikunthanath Bhargava wires today to the Associated Press from Bewar as follows:—"Bewar Mills strike ended. Labourers resumed work unconditionally. Both mills are working in full strength. In Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court leading labourers as well as their representatives tendered apology to the Managing Director and Secretary who pardoned them. Labourers have now accepted allowances announced by mill Agents."

Mr. C. A. Innes, C.S., Secretary, Commerce Department, left Simla on the 28th instant for Calcutta on a short tour.

Mr. G. E. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, will leave India about the 7th of August to attend the International Postal Conference which will meet in Madrid early in October.

In announcing termination of its strike the "Civil and Military Gazette" pays a warm tribute to the support given to it by the Master Printer's Association, Lahore and it states that it was mainly owing to the staunch assistance given by the Association that the paper was able to carry on. With the exception of the "Gazette" all members of the Association are Indian firms.

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...IN BOMBAY.

...nearly fifteen months of incuba... the Government of Bombay have announced—not the details of their anxiously-awaited housing programme, but merely a minor detail or two of the ways and means through which it is to be carried into execution. In all probability, the details of the scheme, if at all they will be ready by that time, have been reserved for public announcement on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the City of Bombay Improvement Act at the next session of the local Legislative Council. Making all allowances for the need of secrecy regarding the financial arrangements prior to their obtaining the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the public have failed to understand why such a thick veil of mystery should be surrounding the whole housing scheme and why they have not been given even an inkling of what the authorities propose to do,—of the scale of their operations, of the nature of the difficulties confronting them, or the extent of the co-operation that will be demanded from public bodies and corporations and employers of Labour. If the Government had taken the public into their confidence—we do not mean to say in regard to all the minute details of their programme and financial arrangements, but in respect of its broad outlines and the problems that will have to be tackled in the near future in connection therewith—we are sure not only would the anxieties of the distressed and distracted people of the city who have been waiting for more than two years to know what the Government were going to do to mitigate their miseries, have been allayed, but they would have also been in a position to consider the schemes carefully and offer helpful suggestions of their own. Instead, the authorities are reserving the announcement of their programme to the last hour, when a cut and dried scheme will be presented to the public for acceptance and there will be little time or inclination to effect any modification. In England, on the other hand, the Ministry of Public Health and the County Council have been proceeding on right lines, taking the public into the fullest confidence from the very beginning. Little, if any, secrecy is maintained even in regard to the financial aspects of the arrangements and months before the scheme of housing bonds was put into operation, Dr. Addison had been discussing their merits with the public. All other details of the housing programme had been given the greatest possible publicity, so that free and independent criticism might be invited on them from those who were directly concerned.

Here everything is in the dark. The public do not know what total of tenements are to be built under the scheme, how many this year and how many in the succeeding years, in charge of the development operations in the city is a preposterous one. We hope the subject will be raised and properly threshed out both in the Corporation and in the Council at an early date. Regarding the proposed levy of a town duty of a rupee per bale on all cotton bales imported into the city, little objection, we are sure, will be taken to it, if no other means of raising funds to carry on the housing operations can be found. It is proposed to allow the Corporation to retain three-sevenths of the total receipts and hand over the remaining four-sevenths to Government. Unless the relative burdens falling on the Municipality and the Government are known, it is difficult to offer any criticism regarding the fairness of this proposal. The greater facility for repayment of loans intended to be given by the amendment of the City Improvement Act, will ...e viewed with entire satisfaction by co-...perative housing societies and employ-...s of Labour, who wish to undertake ...ilding operations for housing their ...mbers and employees respectively.

JUNAGADH.

...re is, evidently, much that is rot... the State of Junagadh. Ever since ... Chojjuram abruptly left on ... his post or went on leave ...ysterious circumstances, this ...as been inundated with ... from correspondents from ...well as outside Junagadh, ... the State and are deeply in ...its welfare, revealing a most ... condition of affairs in that badly-... State. So far as we have been ...le to understand the trend of events in Junagadh from the numerous letters that we have received—for only a few of which, for obvious reasons, we could find space—as well as from independent and reliable sources of information, it appears that Dewan Chojjuram, like the able and honest administrator he was, sought to clear the Augean Stables left as a legacy by the administration of Mr. Rendall. The inevitable exposure and revelations were, obviously, not regarded as convenient by those who were associated with Mr. Rendall, while others, like Mr. Bladen, Private Secretary to the Nawab, feared loss of personal influence as a result of the vigorous reforming policy introduced by the Dewan. The result was that the Dewan met the not unusual fate of an honest and outspoken reformer. We do not wish for the present to go into the details of the existing state of things in Junagadh. But it is evident that there is room for light on the mystery surrounding the sudden departure—temporary departure as it is sought to be made out—of the Dewan, the part played by the Agent to the Governor in the affair and the influences that surround the young Nawab. It is clear that these influences do not work in the best interests of the State and its people and, what is more unfortunate, the Nawab has not been able to extricate himself from them. We shall revert on another occasion to the general question of the present administration of the State. Meanwhile, evidence as to the character of the administration is afforded by the amazing order that has just been passed debarring all non-Kathiawadi students from joining the Bahaudin College. The extreme injustice of the order is revealed by the fact that as many as fifty students have been, practically, dismissed from the college at a time when it will be almost impossible for them to find admission in already overcrowded colleges elsewhere; its folly is brought in relief by the dignified action taken by the Principal, Mr. James Scott, a distinguished educationist and an old servant of the State, who has resigned his post as a protest. It is impossible to discover any ostensible reason for such a foolish and suicidal step. But it is in keeping with the general tenor of the present administration with which the State is unfortunately afflicted. We hope the Nawab will immediately bestir himself and realise the duty which he owes to the people whom he has been called upon to "rule." If he is to prove himself to be worthy of the high trust he must at once remove his present advisers and call back the Dewan who was not only determined but able to carry on the administration with no other aim but that of promoting the well-being of the people. We realise the difficulties which beset the path of the young Nawab and we trust the Government of Sir George Lloyd who also have no other interest but that of promoting the well-being of the people of Junagadh will give him all help that he needs in freeing himself from those who, like Mr. Bladen, have, as we are informed, acquired undesirable influence over him. The Nawab also needs the support of the people of Junagadh who, whether they are in the State or outside, must publicly express their views candidly and emphati-...cally.

Notes of the Day.

Dyer Again.

It is reported in a cable referring to Dyer that the Army Council, presided over by Mr. Winston Churchill, "is reopening the whole case and reviewing the findings of the civil authorities, including presumably, the Cabinet"—and that "The Times" has expressed its apprehension over the constitutional principle involved n this: namely, that civil power is supreme over military power. According to the laws and convention of the Constitution, it is plain that the military authorities are subordinate to the civil executive. A soldier is liable both to military and to civil law, Even if he is not an offender under military law he has still to justify his actions before the civil tribunals; and that was the reason why the Indemnity Bill was passed in such a hurry. The other day it was reported that a conflict had arisen between Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill over Dyer's case, and we may take it from all the omens that the Army Council is with Mr. Churchill and that it may issue a verdict to astound the world. Generals are in the habit of doing such things. For instance a special cable to "Bande Mataram" announces that propoganda on behalf of Dyer is succeeding in spreading the belief that he saved a widespread mutiny engineered by rebels, Afghans and Bolsheviets. But we are concerned neither with the verdict of the Army Council nor with tremors concerning the integrity of the British Constitution. British Labour has done justice and spoken nobly and redeemed the honour of the average man. But if those who rule Labour in England and are in control of the Government of India do not speak as the workmen of England have spoken no man in this country will be able to guarantee the future.

Mesopotamia.

The difficulties, and not the ethics, of the mandate for Mesopotamia seem to perplex the noble lords of the Upper House of Parliament, to judge from the speeches made during the debate on that subject. Lord Islington is frankly of opinion that the League of Nations will long be a slender reed and that Britain, in order to maintain her hold on the country, will have to maintain a considerable force. His Lordship suggests that steps should be taken to organise an Arab force to maintain the Arab State which is shortly to be constituted. Lord Sydenham's only anxiety is lest the process of making Mesopotamia self-governing should be unduly expedited. With such progressive statesmen at the helm of the Empire as Mr. Lloyd George and Lords Curzon and Milner, and with the example of India always before them, there need be no fear at all that the pace towards self-government under the British aegis in Mesopotamia would be anything quicker than the snail's speed. Lord Goschen, who has just returned after prospecting the country, in some body's interest, if not his own, proclaims himself to be a great believer in the potentialities of the country, especially of the Mosul oil region. Lord Lamington, with his usual pretensions to a knowledge of the country, is anxious that the approval of the National Assembly of Mesopotamia, when it is convoked, should be obtained to the setting up of a puppet-king in the person of Emir Abdullah. Such approval should not be difficult to obtain if the powers of nomination to that Assembly are "judiciously" exercised by the controlling British officials.

Reviving Seventeenth Century Statecraft.

Neither Lord Cerzon's characteristically, pedantic and specious statement of policy nor Lord Milner's excursion into the realm of finance is calculated to remove the apprehensions in the mind of the British tax-payer that Mesopotamia might after all prove to be a white elephant,—or a veritable mirage like that familiar to travellers in the sandy wastes of that country. There are signs already that unless the British are prepared to throw overboard all their inherited ideals of "efficiency," "prestige" and so forth, they will find the task too ticklish and too costly to manage to their own satisfaction. Neither does Lord Curzon nor Lord Milner hold out any hope of any substantial reduction in the near future in the ruinous expenditure that is being incurred in pursuit of the Mesopotamian adventure. All depends on peace dawning on the Near and Far East, that is to say on the peoples of these regions tamely submitting to the yokes which the Allies are preparing to subject them. This is an eventuality which the most optimistic or far-sighted of us will never be able to prognosticate. In the meanwhile, as Lord Islington warns, if reduction is not made soon the country will insist on complete withdrawal from Mesopotamia. And what about self-determination, and consulting the wishes of the Arabs themselves? Lord Curzon repudiates any idea of annexation, speaks of "protection of a great European Power," unctuously refers to instructions given to British representatives at the Paris Peace Conference which promised that Britain would accept the responsibility of "protection" if the people so desired. When and how was this desire expressed by the people? But then these instructions were drawn up in 1918. And our modern imperial statesmen would rather "revive seventeenth century statecraft" than adhere to such inconvenient shibboleths as Fourteen Points and war-time pledges.

Ireland.

The "Daily Herald" says that the present condition of Ireland can best be described as a "re-conquest of Ireland." Mr. Lloyd George says that he wants to send to Ireland nothing more than a "box of revolvers." Irish Labour says that all policemen and soldiers in Ireland are to be considered as untouchables and that no trains shall run carrying them or carrying munitions. Finally British Labour says that Ireland must choose her own form of Government and that if it happens to be a Sinn Fein choice of a republic, well then, so be it! In the meantime, the general impression that an outsider obtains is that Sinn Fein is in control of most of the machinery of government. To-day it is announced that the County Council of Cork and the Corporation of Limerick have both gone over to Valera and Griffiths. The former town "does not recognise the British Government," the latter has "decided to inform the foreign governments" of its allegiance to Sinn Fein, Though Mr. Bonar Law and Lord French are still threatening Ireland with all the might of the Empire, Mr. Lloyd George has condescended to parley with Sinn Fein. But Professor Griffiths' reply is that he is willing to enter into negotiations on the basis of the recognition of the Irish Republic. Mr. G. K. Chesterton said the other day that the finest national song was the "Wearin' of the Green" and it will be a mooted question in the centuries to come as to how much influence Irish nationalist verse has had on Irish nationalist sentiment. But there can be no doubt at all that the war-time speeches delivered by English statesmen have roused the Irish as much as any of the wrongs or songs from which they suffer. If Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George had only known to what uses their cry of "self-determination" for all nations was going to be put would they not have hesitated before letting this political lion out of its guarded cage?

"The Times" and Indian Labour.

The times are changing and "The Times" with them. Mr. Sidney Webb once stated that the method employed by Lord Northcliffe is to gather round him a number of young editors and hold round-table conferences with himself as a sort of King Arthur. No doubt the result is that youth brings freshness with it and new ideas do not get pigeon-holed and "The Times" begins to move with the times. No doubt this should happen always but unfortunately it does not. Sometimes, however, "The Times" plays the game majestically as it is doing with regard to Indian representation on the governing bodies of the International Labour Office created in connection with the League of Nations Covenant. If Belgium and Switzerland have separate representation why not India, which country is considered by "The Times" as ranking industrially fourth in the world? It urges organised Labour in Britain "to support the appeal in view of the need for improving the conditions of industrial life in India." It may, of course, be that "The Times" expects a representation similar to the Washington representation so that it may play into the hands of the employers. But whatever the motive let us insist frankly upon our rights and see to it that Labour is not hoodwinked in choosing its delegate as it was during the recent Seamen's Conference in Genoa.

The Nizam's Latest Firman.

The latest *firman* issued by Nizam of Hyderabad presents a curious evidence of mental obsession. The petulance marking it is indicative of the temper of a spoilt child which grows restive with every word of advice or remonstrance. In expressing impatience at the criticisms levelled at his unconscionable and foolish *farman* prohibiting Khilafat meetings in his State, his Highness loftily talks of the lack of political foresight on the part of his critics, thus incidentally giving a certificate of merit to himself or his advisers for political vision. The air of derision assumed by his Highness is only equalled by the self-complacency with which he views his own action in reference to a matter which has seriously agitated the minds of all lovers of Islam, not alone of Musulmans. The Nizam says that he never attached any serious importance to the conferment on him of the title of "Mohi-ul-millas-wa-ddin." His Highness has included in his *farman* a boast that he happens to be the proud and eminent possessor of other titles to which he attaches greater weight and which have, it is evident, acutely touched his vanity. It would appear that he never actually accepted the title of Mohi-ul-millat-wa-ddin for which he does not care, but only kept silent when it was offered to him so that his reticence was construed into consent! While it is pleasant to note that he conferred this boon on those who were anxious to honour him, may we ask what impress the title bore of the "community's" "eagerness" to offer it as a present worthy of his Exalted Highness's acceptance? The tone of his Exalted Highness's *farman* unluckily betrays a spirit very far from exalted.

MANDATE FOR MESPOT.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12 noon, June 28.

Initiating the debate on Mesopotamia in the House of Lords, Lord Islington opined that intolerable burden had been laid on Sir P. Cox and urged that Sir Percy Cox should be aided by a small competent Advisory Commission. He asked whether the League of Nations or Great Britain would be responsible for the external peace of Mesopotamia and said he was afraid that the League would long be a slender reed and that if Britain was responsible, we should have to maintain considerable force in Mesopotamia for years. He urged that immediate steps should be taken to organise the Arab force, so that British force might be reduced and that the Indian troops, which were quite unsuitable for garrisoning Mesopotamia, might be withdrawn. It was essential that until an Arab State had been established, Mesopotamia should be placed under single control.

POTENTIALITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord Sydenham said that Mesopotamia could easily be made self-supporting, but the process must be gradual. He approved the establishment of an Arab State.

Lord Goschen, who has just returned from Mesopotamia, said he was a great believer in the potentialities of the country if stable Government was established. He welcomed the establishment of an Arab Government and emphasised the need for labour saving appliances. He was of the opinion that there was a great future for Mosul under a stable Government and paid a warm tribute to the loyal and zealous work of the British officers in Mesopotamia.

Lord Lamington suggested that when the National Assembly was convoked in Mesopotamia it might be indicated to the Arabs that a son of the King of Hedjaz might be ready to become the head of the new State.

Lord Curzon, replying recalled the announcements made in Bagdad in March, 1917 and November, 1918, to rebut the charge that recent proclamation was precipitated by pressure of public opinion.

Lord Curzon stated that the Government in the Autumn of 1918 drew up instructions for the British representatives at the Paris Peace Conference providing that Britain would not annex any territories in Mesopotamia and would establish an Arab Government or Governments acceptable to the Arabs and declaring that the protection of a great European Power would probably be indispensable whatever the form of Government and stating that if the inhabitants desired that Britain should fill this role, Britain would accept the responsibility. Those were the principles on which we had acted throughout.

Dealing with Lord Islington's charge that our actions had not been consistent with those principles Lord Curzon emphasised the difficulties facing the British when they first occupied Mesopotamia. The British officials were compeled to establish some form of administration and as most of them were from India, they established something closely resembling Indian administration. Lord Curzon endorsed Lord Goscheng tribute to the officials in Mesopotamia and said that the most that could be said against them was that the system was too efficient and too perfect. He expressed the opinion that very likely that was the case and that they had gone too far. He emphasised that every effort had been made to interest, consult and galvanise into political activity the inhabitants of Mesopotamia and was of the opinion that Lord Islington's suggestion of an Advisory Commission was well worth considering. Lord Curzon gave the assurance that every facility for consultation of the British officials and representative Arab opinion would be given before the final organic law and constitution were established. He emphasised that until the Turkish Treaty was signed the new State organisation could not come into being.

ARAB DEFENCE FORCE.

Dealing with Lord Lamington's suggestion Lord Curzon said that the inhabitants of Mesopotamia had been consulted on the subject two or three years ago but they did not accept it. Nothing would be more welcome to the Government than a genuine expression of opinion in favour of a particular system of ruler. Dealing with the question of the Arab Defence Force he pointed out that the attempts hitherto had not been very successful but utmost endeavours would be made. The number of British officers would be reduced and the Government hoped to attract home some Mesopotamians serving in Syria and elsewhere.

MIDDL EEAST.

Dealing with the question of Government departmental control Lord Curzon said that the Government was considering the matter. The final decision had not yet been taken but the opinion was generally expressed that it would be advisable, if possible, to constitute some kind of special department to deal with the countries in the Middle East from Egypt to Mesopotamia. He hoped there would be associated with that what he thought absolutely a vital necessity namely new service for providing men to administer these areas.

Lord Crewe regretted that there appeared to be no immediate prospect of any substantial reduction in the forces in Mesopotamia and also that we had ever made ourselves responsible for the occupation of Bagdad.

Lord Milner emphasised that large forces in Mesopotamia were necessitated not merely by troubles in Mesopotamia but by warlike situation in Turkey, Syria and Persia. The cost of defending Sudan which was larger, more inaccessible and had more difficult frontiers than Mesopotamia, was between one and two millions sterling and he did not see why a year or two hence the cost of defending Mesopotamia should be any greater. He believed that with the attainment of peace, enormous reduction of force in Mesopotamia would be possible very soon, though, if peace was not attained, considerable army would have to be maintained somewhere in the East.

Lord Islington expressed disappointment that no reduction of expenditure had been foreshadowed and opined that if reduction was not made soon the country would insist on complete withdrawal from Mesopotamia.

GREEK ADVANCE:

FOUR TOWNS CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

A Greek official communiqué says:—The Greeks advancing in four directions captured Soma, Perativi, Mandahara, and Chaousdatkiosk, despite strong resistance by the enemy who retreated in disorder. The Greeks have captured a number of guns and prisoners with trifling losses.

TURKISH REPLY TO PEACE TREATY.

PRESENTED ON THE 26TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

The Turkish reply to the Peace Treaty was presented to the Peace Conference yesterday morning.

FRENCH POLICY IN NEAR EAST.

STATEMENT BY FRENCH PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed the Budget for Foreign Affairs and also two items of the Ministry of War Budget asking for five hundred million francs in connection with the operations in the East after a speech by M. Millerand, who said that France would pursue a diplomatic rather than a military policy in Asia Minor and Syria. Previously the ex-Premier, M. Briand, had criticised the weak French policy in the Near East and reproached the Government for not imitating the policy of Britain which was always like a fair boxer prepared to give blows and to receive them.

PRINCE OF WALES.

STARTS FOR HIS WEST AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

Sydney.—The Prince of Wales's visit New South Wales concluded yesterday who he left for Western Australia.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENTHUSIASM OF WORKMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.

Sydney.—The feature of the Prince of Wales's tour in New South Wales was the enthusiasm of the workmen. When the Prince was leaving for Western Australia they shouted:—"Good-bye Ted." "Have a good time." Prior to his departure the Prince visited Newcastle and immense crowds repeated enthusiastic welcome given throughout the tour. He inspected a number of steel and other works and launched a six thousand ton steamer built in the State.

PRINCE FIROUZ RETURNS TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

The Persian Foreign Minister, Prince Firouz, has returned to London from Paris He interviewed Lord Curzon this morning He is communicating every development the situation to the League of Nations.

LOEBE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF REICHSTAG.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

Berlin.—The Socialist, Loebe, has been elected President of the Reichstag.

Newspapers state that, Gessler, the new Minister of Defence has resigned as the result of the Allied Note demanding reduction of the German Army.

MUTINY AT ANCONA.

REVOLUTIONARIES ARREST OFFICERS.

TOWN SEIZED WITH PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

Rome.—Following the revolutionary propaganda, a battalion of Bersaglieri mutinied at Ancona, arrested their officers and then entrenched themselves in the barrack grounds with armoured cars. A loyal garrison surrounded the barracks and are counter-entrenching. The town has been seized with panic and the houses are barricaded. Martial Law has been proclaimed.

MUTINOUS BERSAGLIERI SURRENDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

Ancona.—The mutinous Bersaglieri, have surrendered to the commander. Reinforcements are en route to Ancona and order is being rapidly re-established.

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 29.

Major-General C. J. Melliss Colonel G. H. Boisragon and Captain J. G. Smith of the Indian Army attended the Victoria Cross Garden party.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

TILDEN BEAT KINGSCOTE IN SINGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

At Wimbledon to-day in the fourth round of the Singles, Tilden beat Kingscote 6/3; 5/7; 6/4; 5/7; 6/3.

HOW THEY PLAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.

The singles match at Wimbledon between Tilden and Kingscote was the most sensational singles contest ever seen on the centre court owing to the sustained very hard hitting by both. Tilden's hurricane services were returned in a most gallant fashion at a tremendous pace and result was in doubt till the last stroke. Ritchie and other well-known players declare that such tennis is in class ahead of that of the Doherty era.

AMERICAN CUP.

THE RESOLUTE TO DEFEND CUP AGAINST SHAMROCKS IV.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

Newport, (Rhode Island.)—America's Cup Defence Committee has chosen the Resolute to defend the Cup against Shamrock Fourth. The first race is fixed for July 15th.

RACING IN FRANCE.

RESULT OF THE GRAND PRIZE DE PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

Paris.—The following is the result of the Grand Prix de Paris:—

Comrade	1
Embry	2
Sourbier	3

Fifteen ran.

CIVIL AVIATION.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

The report of the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation says, with regard to the development of the Imperial air routes that concentration must be made on one route, namely, that from Egypt to India. It recommends direct State assistance to the companies' operating foreign routes, which should be limited to a maximum of a quarter of a million sterling in two years. It does not recommend State assistance for long-distance routes within the British Isles.

Air-Marshal Trenchard dissents from the payment of assistance preferring to allot money to design research.

CABLE ITEM.

London, June 27.—Countess Dudley was drowned on Saturday, while bathing at Rosmuck Connemara.

CORK CORPORATION.

DOES NOT RECOGNISE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LORD MAYOR ASSURES SUPPORT TO RAILWAY MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

Addressing the Cork Corporation the Lord Mayor announced that a systematic levy would be made in the city to support the railway men. The Corporation was one of the bodies of the Republican Government and it would have to be obeyed. If not, it might be necessary to make the people understand that they were subject to it. The Corporation did not recognise the British Government.

EASIER SITUATION IN LONDONDERRY.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.
LONDON, June 26.

The situation in Londonderry is easier. few shots have been fired mostly into the air The military have been active and questioned and searched all the pedestrians after dark. The city is gradually becoming normal and the prospects of peace are good.

A meeting of the citizens acting on the suggestion of the Government officials appointed a Conciliation Committee includin the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy men and the representatives of all the parties to discuss the situation.

RLY. SITUATION WORSE.

PRACTICAL STANDSTILL SINCE MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. June 28.

Correspondents state that the railway situation in Ireland is growing worse and it is feared that the railways will be practically at a standstill on Monday outside Ulster. The inhabitants of Dublin are gathering stores with a view to possible emergencies.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

SOVEREIGN A LEGAL TENDER IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—A Bill making the sovereign a legal tender in India for ten rupees would fix the minimum but not the maximum rupee value of the sovereign for as long as the melting down of the coin is not legally restricted the coins would be likely to change hands at premium varying with the market price of bullion. The report opines that lower official appreciation of the sovereign will encourage Indians to hoard gold rather than silver.

Apart from purchases under the Pittman Act, bull factors seem at present to be absent from the world position of silver. The United States' Mint purchases do not augur rising quotations, but rather a temporary stemming of ebb. Only a substantial absorption outside America to be expected at present seems to be an exchange for silver of very large amounts of gold imported into China in the past year or so.

GENERAL DYER'S CASE BEFORE ARMY COUNCIL.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

"The Times" to-day draws attention to the very serious importance of the constitutional question with regard to General Dyer. It says that the Committee presided over by Mr. Churchill is stated to be reopening the whole case and reviewing the findings of the civil authorities, including presumably, the Cabinet. It expresses apprehension that the relative positions of the Army Council and the Cabinet at present are violating the principle that civil power is supreme over military.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

THE HA[illegible]S PERMANENT COURT SEAT.

[illegible]'s TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. June 28.

The Ha[illegible] is officially announced that the Jurist[illegible]ory Committee of the League of [illegible] has decided to recommend the Hague [illegible] seat of the permanent Court of I[illegible]onal Justice. The Committee gen[illegible] adopted the view that the court would [illegible]n only to the cases brought by states a[illegible] individuals, who would have protec[illegible] their Governments.

BRITISH POLICY IN IRELAND.

NO REPUBLIC.

LORD FRENCH'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.
LONDON, June 26.

Lord French speaking at Belfast to-day said that the Government would never entertain proposals for an Irish republic coercion of Ulster. The Government was determined that the Irish people should enjoy the same privileges and protection as the other parts the United Kingdom, and it would no hesitate to employ the forces at its disposal to attain that end.

RAILWAY OFFICE HELD UP.

MASKED SINN FEINERS SEIZE A THOUSAND STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

Two masked men entered the pay office of the Great Northern Railway at Belfast, covered with revolvers the clerks filling the pay envelopes seized a thousand sterling and disappeared.

IRISH RAILWAY TROUBLE DEVELOPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

The railway trouble in the south of Ireland is rapidly developing and local communications are interrupted. The Limerick, Cork and Waterford main line services are fairly maintained, but the afternoon and night [illegible]s from Dublin have been suspended.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

DECLARES ALLEGIANCE TO SINN FEIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

The newly elected Limerick County Council has declared its allegiance to Sinn Fein and decided to inform the foreign Governments of it.

BOLSHEVISTS BOMBARD ASTARA.

SPREADING PROPAGANDA AND SUPPLYING MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.

Prince Firouz learns that a Bolshevist gunboat lately bombarded Astara. The situation at Resht, Enzeli and Astara has become worse. The Bolsheviste have imported many Caucasians including Persians from Baku who are spreading the Bolshevist propaganda and also supplying the so-called Soviet Government at Resht with arms and ammunition.

WELCOME TO TAGORE.

MEETING AT CAXTON HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.

The Union of East and West presented Rabindranath Tagore with an address of welcome at the Caxton Hall. Mr. Roberts, introducing Tagore, spoke of the wide appeal of his ideas, though fundamentally and characteristically Indian.

Miss Sybil Thorndike disclaimed a poetical address written by Mr. Lawrence Binyon.

Tagore, replying, expressed his gratitude and said he had won true friends England. Mr. Carrie Tubb sang several of Tagore's "Song Offerings."

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THIRTY-ONE EX-SERVICE MEN SELECTED BY COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 28.

The Civil Service Commissioners have recommended to Mr. Montagu thirty-one ex-service candidates for the Indian Civil Service selected by them on May 18th.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR [illegible]

OMISSION OF INDIA.

"A GLARING DEFECT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 28.

The leader in the Trade Supplement of "The Times" to-day supporting India's claim to representation on the governing bodies of the International Labour Office, says that the omission of India is a glaring defect. The only countries industrially more important than India are Britain, America, France and Germany co with America outside the League of Nations, India should rank fourth yet she is excluded while Italy, Belgium, Japan and Switzerland are included. "The Times" confidently anticipates success of the Indian Government's appeal to the Council of the League on the subject and urges that organised Labour in Britain should heavily support the appeal in view of the need for improving the conditions of industrial life in India.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ALLIES ASK WILSON TO CALL FIRST MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 28.

Washington.—The Allies have asked President Wilson to call the first meeting of Assembly of the League of Nations. The cials state that a call will not be issue mediately as the time and place of have not yet been decided on. Some Geneva and others Brussels.

V. C. HEROES ENTE[illegible] BY KING.

REMARKABLE SCENE I[illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRA[illegible]
LONDON
Recd. 2-30 p.m.

A remarkable scene was witnes[illegible] don to-day when some four hundr[illegible] pients of the Victoria Cross in the [illegible] and former wars marched from the [illegible] lington Barracks to Buckingham Palace attend the garden party given by the Kin[illegible] in their honour. Huge crowds cheered th[illegible] heroes who were preceded by Guards Band especially the disabled men who were conveyed in a dozen motor-cars..

DEATH OF IKBAL ALIBEG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

At the inquest at Marylebone into the death of Ikbal Alibeg Cadet at Sandhurst and son of Sir Mahomed Alibeg of Hyderabad who died of meningitis following upon an abscess in the lung due to irritation caused by inhaling chewed betel-nut, a verdict was returned of accidental death. The funeral took place on the 26th instant at the Mahomedan Cemetery at Woking with full military honours. Indian Gentlemen Cadets acted as bearers.

CZECHO-SLOVAK CONSUL FOR INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June[illegible]
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June

Prague.—Czecho-Slovak Government h[illegible] pointed a Consul for India whose headqu[illegible] will be in Bombay.

BANK CHEATING GANG

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED [illegible]S

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, J[illegible]

At the High Court sessions to-day Justice Greaves and a special jury dispos[illegible] of the case in which Pashupati Ghose and two others were charged with cheating, conspiring to cheat and forgery of a cheque for Rs. 45,000. Two of the accused were employed in local Banks and they with others conspired to cheat banks by issuing forged cheques. In the present case the Tata Bank was cheated for Rs. 45,000, which amount was recovered from the relations of an absconding accused. The jury found all the accused guilty and his lordship sentenced two accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment each and the remaining accused to three years.

ARBINDO GHOSE.

INVITATION TO COME BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 28.

At a meeting of released detenues and political prisoners, resolution was passed urging the release of those still under restraint and inviting Mr. Aurobindo Ghosh to come back to Bengal from Pondicherry.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Little, Solicitor, defended the accused and Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders appeared to watch the proceedings of the case on behalf of the complainant.

DISABILITY OF STATE SUBJECTS.

"A NEEDLES BAR."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., Reforms Commissioner, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant No. 1051-R. My Committee deeply regret to note the disability imposed by Rule 7 (1) of the Government of India Rules, is made applicable to members of this Chamber, though it is a special constituency. This disability, even in the case of general constituencies is in the opinion of my Committee, unfair and unjust, and should be removed at once although owing allegiance to their own chiefs and technically under them, the subjects of Indian States have always been in effect and practice regarded as British subjects. In any case, they have invariably enjoyed all the privileges and willingly undertaken all the responsibilities of British subjects. They pay all the taxes of British India and are amenable to all the laws thereof. They own valuable properties, carry on an extensive trade, and are in charge of important industries in British India. They have always been ready to respond to calls for public purposes made on them either by the Government or the people. They have in fact become members of the Municipal and Boards, Provincial and Imperial Councils and even of Provincial Councils and of the Council of the State. They practise as Barristers, Solicitors and Pleaders in all They are appointed Justices Honorary and Stipendiary short, there is hardly any open to British subjects for not eligible.

e borne in mind that every ected Indian State owes allesh Crown. It follows, therefore subjects of a protected Indian allegiance not only to the chief they live but also to the British to which their own chiefs are te. This opinion of my Committee support and high authority of such nent administrators as Sir William Lee arner and Mr. Tupper who are known to have given expression to precisely the same view.

"EXTREMELY UNFAIR."

My Committee are accordingly of opinion that it is extremely unfair that the subjects of Indian States should be deprived under the new Act of the right which they now enjoy of standing as candidates and voting at Council elections. The non-enfranchisement of the subjects of Indian States under the new Act will mean at least in this city the disenfranchisement of thousands of citizens who are among some of the wealthiest, most intelligent and enterprising of His Majesty's subjects. It is no exaggeration to say that the subjects of Indian States have very largely contributed to the building up of the present trade and industry of this city and presidency; and it is natural therefore that a large number of members of this Chamber belongs to this class. The disability referred to by you in your letter under reply, if put into practice, and the injustice arising therefrom, all operate with extreme harshness, particularly in the case of a Commerce and Industry constituency like this Chamber.

Under these circumstances my Committee beg most earnestly to request the Government to waive the question of disability under Rule 7 (1) with regard both to general constituencies and this constituency. In case the Government are unable to accede to this request, my Committee would like to send a deputation to wait upon his Excellency the Governor in Council and to explain the whole situation to him and the Council.

PROTEST AGAINST MESTON REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent by the Chairman Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, London:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to protest respectfully and emphatically against recommendations of Meston Committee which leave Bombay Presidency without adequate heads of growing revenue. The simplest and most logical course is a clean Cut between the Imperial and Provincial Governments by making all direct taxation Provincial and all indirect taxation Imperial. Meston Committee's recommendations are arbitrary, unsound and prejudicial to the interests of Bombay Presidency. The income raised for Income-tax as wholly provincial instead of revenue. Objection to this is neither substantial nor insuperable. Unless this is conceded the Reforms will financially have a bad start in Bombay. The Indian mercantile community and public apprehend Meston Report as affecting Bombay a source of greatest difficulty and handicap to ministers. No other handicap could be more serious and effective. We appeal to you and Parliament to remove the threatened financial injustice to this Presidency and help to ensure a chance of success to the Reform scheme.—Jehangir Petit, (Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY: POONA PHONE SERVICE.

FROM JULY 1ST.

RUPEE FOR CONVERSATION.

The Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, Bombay, writes:—

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is meeting a long felt want by opening to the Public a Telephone Trunk service between Bombay and Poona on the 1st July, 1920. In order to make the service accessible to all, the Department also proposes very shortly to open Public call offices in the principal Post and Telegraph Offices at both places.

The charge for a 3 minutes conversation has been fixed at Re. 1 an additional 2 annas being charged if the call is made from a Public call office.

Credit accounts will be opened with approved subscribers who will have the privilege of making calls from their own Telephones. Subscribers will be held responsible for all Trunk calls made from their own connections and the monthly bills for such calls will be sent to the person by whom the connection is rented irrespective of the person by whom the call was actutally made.

All particulars regarding Trunk working may be obtained from the Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, Bombay.

SPECIAL CONGRESS PRESIDENCY.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S NAME RECOMMENDED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 26.

The Bezwada Divisional Congress Committee has recommended Lala Lajpat Rai's name for the presidentship of ensuing Special Congress.

A SENSATIONAL DACOITY.

WOUNDED COMRADE'S HEAD CARRIED AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Information of a most sensational dacoity committed in the house of Mahomedan merchant in village Koota near Chinsurah has reached Calcutta and from the meagre details to hand it appears that on Friday night some thirty or thirty-five up-country men raided the house armed with deadly weapons. The ruffians were unsuccessful in carrying away any booty as they ran away in a body when the gentleman shot one of the dacoits. They, however, carried their wounded comrade to a jungle close by and decapitated him. The head is missing. The trunk was left behind. The police removed the body to the morgue for post mortem examination.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SIMLA

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO BE FOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 28.

At a public meeting of the Indian citizens of Simla held on Sunday at Edwardsgunj, Lala Duni Chand, a Vakil of Ambala who presided, traced the history of the Indian National Congress and dwelt on the importance of organising a District Congress Committee for Simla. Three speakers followed the chairman, and the following resolution was passed:—That in the opinion of this meeting of the citizens of Simla, it is absolutely necessary and highly desirable that a District Congress Committee should be founded and organised with the object of carrying on the constitutional political work in the Simla district.

45 members joined the Committee while the election of office-bearers was postponed.

KATHIAWAR SABHA.

PRAYER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Urgent meetings of the Council of the Kathiawar Sabha were held on the 5th 26th and 27th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. B. B. Joshi, in the Servants of India Society's Hall when it was unanimously resolved to send the following cablegram to the Secretary of State for India, with the signature of the chairman of the meeting:—

Draft rules Reforms Bombay disenfranchise Indian State subjects disregarding their residence domicile permanent commercial interest holding property, payment taxes. Many thousands disqualified Bombay alone, excluding cities like Ahmedabad, Karachi. Great discontent prevails. State subjects owe allegiance same Sovereign, contributed men, money along with British subjects in war. Disqualification creates unjustifiable division, destroys existing perfect equality and solidarity. Please move Joint Committee remove disqualification, placing Bombay same footing Bengal, Madras."

It was also unanimously resolved to send immediately letters to the above effect to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and copies of the cablegram of the Secretary of State to the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.

Arrangements are being made to convene a public meeting at an early date of all Indian States subjects in this connection under the auspices of the Kathiawar Sabha.

GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 28.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Wace, Magistrate in the Lahore Lawrence Gardens assault case in which H. Ross, J. N. Ross, and M. Wood stood charged under section 323 I. P. C. for assaulting Messrs. Dev Rao and Abdul Rashid, Barristers of the Lahore High Court. All three accused were found guilty. H. Ross was sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and N. Ross was sentenced to seven days simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, while M. Wood was ordered to find two sureties of Rs. 500 each to be of good behaviour for six months. It is understood an appeal will be lodged.

AFTER PEA-FOWL SHOOTING.

A FAQIR SHOT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Tudball and a jury the trial took place of Trumpeter Leo Walker of 21st Lancers, Meerut, on a charge of causing the death of Ragho Dass, a Faqir, in the grove of Balmik temple by shooting him with a gun while out shooting with some friends. It appears a pea-fowl was shot and the deceased came out brandishing a pole and during the altercations which followed the deceased was shot dead. Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, pointed out to jury it would be their duty to find whether the deceased was shot by accident or in self-defence or otherwise. The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Boys, whose case was that the gun held by the accused went off by accident in trying to ward off a blow with the pole struck by the Faqir at the accused, or in any case it was fired in self-defence. The soldiers after incident ran away followed by some 300 villagers but were protected by a zemindar and eventually handed over to the police The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. His Lordship agreeing with the verdict acquitted the accused and ordered him to be released.

A TITLE TO NIZAM.

HIS LOFTY CONTEMPT.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 28.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued the following *farman* with regard to his title of Mehi-ul-mill-a-Waddin:—I observe that certain Urdu newspapers of British India (greatly deficient in political foresight) while animadverting upon my recent *farmans* prohibiting Khilafat meetings in my Dominions are venturing to raise a discussion as to my rifht to the title of Mehi-ul-mill-at-Waddin. In view of this arrogant attitude, I cannot abstain from declaring that I cannot now hold in high esteem a title to the reception of which I never attached any serious importance. It was not at my personal desire or suggestion that it was conferred upon me. But the community of their own accord eagerly offered it as a present worthy of my acceptance and I, considering it inexpedient at the time to disappoint them, permitted my silence to be construed into consent. But now when the conditions have altered, I find it necessary to proclaim the fact that my ancestral hereditary title "Asif-Jah-Nizam-ul-Mulk" together with the historic style of "Faithful Ally of the British Government" confirmed to me as to my ancestors by the Imperial Government and the more recent title of "Exalted Highness" of which I have been the distinguished recipient, are a source of no small pride and gratification to me that I should feel any concern about others of comparatively little significance—a drop as may be said beside an ocean.

This order should be published in a Gazette Extraordinary for information of the public and copies of it should be sent to the newspapers for publication.

GOKHALE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Gokhale Education Society celebrated the opening ceremony of the Gokhale Free Vernacular School started at Bordikar near Bordi for the benefit of the and the other low-caste people on instant under the presidentship of Balrao Patil, a prominent resident Many other gentlemen from Bordi Gholvad with an enthusiastic crowd from Bordi English School went to to witness the ceremony and the also villagers present numbering 250. The enthusiasm of the people love of learning were indicated by ant decorations of garlands of wild and leaves with which they had beautified the hut that rough appearance of the school. erected especially for the school.

Mr. Madhavrao Laxman Patwardhan, sympathetic landlord of the place took sincere zeal the success of the scheme mainly due, explained the history of the in brief. Speeches were also delivered by those present advising the poor and ignorant farmers to take full and proper advantage of the school and thus improve their condition.

After the President had declared the school to have been formally opened, sweets and fruits were distributed to the boys of the school and to the spectators; and slates and books were also given free to the boys of the school. The most striking feature of the occasion was that some of the villagers themselves volunteered to canvas for the school and to try to make the institution successfully popular. A committee of such villagers was accordingly appointed with another influential committee of gentlemen from Bordi and Gholvad to help the Gokhale Education Society in the work.

GENERAL STRIKE IN VILLAGES.

TRAINS ATTACKED AT BORZACCIO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

Ancona.—A general strike has been declared in the neighbouring villages. Trains were attacked at Borzaccio and five passengers and a policeman were killed. The anarchists with a machinegun attacked the Carabinier barracks at Ancona, bombing the gates, but they were unable to enter. Military reinforcements arriving received a fusillade from the houses, women participating.

SINN FEINERS CAPTURE OFFICERS.

SURPRISE IN FISHING HUT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 29.

Sinn Feiners have captured Brigadier-General Lucas and two officers at Fermoy. The officers have returned to Fermoy, but the whereabouts of Brigadier-General Lucas are not known.

A latter message says that Brigadier-General Lucas and his companions Colonels Danford and Tyrrell and party were surprised at night in a fishing hut by armed men in a motorcar who seized and carried off the officers. Colonel Danford jumped into the car and attempted to escape, but was shot and wounded in the head whereupon Colonel Tyrrell was left behind to attend him.

TENNIS.

SHIMIDZU BEATS ZERLENDI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 29.

In the fourth round of singles in the Open Lawn Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon, Shimidzu beat Zerlendi, the best player in Egypt, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE.

AUDIENCE WITH JAPANESE EMPRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

Takio.—The Crown Prince of Rumania today had an audience with the Empress to whom he handed the highest Rumanian decoration for the Emperor. The Crown Prince of Japan bestowed the Grand Cordon of the Order of Chrysanthemum on Prince Carol.

PIOMBINO BARRACKS ATTACKED.

SERIOUS SOCIALIST RIOT IN BRESCIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June, 27.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

A crowd armed with grenades yesterday successfully attacked the barracks at Piombino. Troops and armoured cars arrived and smashed the barricades. Numerous arrests were made and several people were wounded.

There has been a serious Socialist riot in Brescia district. The number of killed is not known.

SIR P. AND LADY ARUNACHALAM.

AUDIENCE WITH THEIR MAJESTIES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

Their Majesties to-day gave an audience at Buckingham Palace to Sir and Lady Ponnambalam Arunachalam of Ceylon. Their Majesties graciously enquired into the welfare of the Ceylonese and recalled the pleasant memories of their last visit.

PERSIAN PREMIER THREATENS TO RESIGN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

The "Times" learns from Teheran that the Persian Premier threatens to resign on financial grounds and owing to the difficulty of coping with the Bolshevists in the absence of financial support from Britain.

A MEMORIAL FOR THE DEAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

The "Daily Express" publishes the outline of an elaborate scheme to establish the "King's House" as a memorial for the dead during the war. The scheme consists of the establishment of a vast bureau in one of the new Government buildings at Westminster to assist and advise ex-service men. The scheme will be run on a business basis.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO CEYLON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

Reed. 11-30 p.m., June 28.

The King is disposed favourably to consider the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ceylon if it can be arranged.

BAHAUDIN COLLEGE.

NON-KATHIAWARI STUDENTS TABOOED.

AN AMAZING ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, June 27.

An order has been passed by the Junagadh State to the effect that all non-Kathiawari students should be debarred from joining the Bahaudin College. As a result some fifty students mostly Mahomedans, coming from Sindh had to leave the College. They are afraid as to whether they will be able to obtain admission in any other college at such a late stage. Up to this time the Mahomedan students from all places were given free education in the College.

Mr. James Scott, the Principal of the College was sympathetic towards the students and has, as a protest against the order, resigned the post of Principal of the College.

BAHAUDIN COLLEGE.

AN AMAZING ORDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write the following few lines with a hope that you would assign some place for them in your widely circulated paper.

The most starting news from Junagad has been received that the Nawab Saheb—of course through the instrumentality of some of the ihgh and responsible officials of the State—has issued a Firman ordering all the non-Kathiawadi students to leave Junagad as soon as possible, a step most prejudicial and detrimental to the interests of the students. No cause has been assigned for this. It is an open secret however, that the majority of the students—mostly the Muslims—were hailing from Sind, Gujrat and the Deccan and it was due to the efforts of some of these students themselves that the Colege enjoys whatever little popularity it has. Nearly half of the students almost all Muslims, were rather forced to quit their dear homes on account of their straigtened circumstances to quench their thirst of knowledge at the Bahauddin College undergoing all the difficulties and inconveniences of their journey, were thus, in spite of their attendance of four or five days in the College, ordered to pack off. Of course, it may be said with some fairness that they were supplied with their railway fares, and as I have heard some of the students are even paid their College fees, but it seems that the Nawab Saheb and his advisers have not an iota of common sense in them to realise what will be the lot of these unfortunate students in other Colleges already filled up. The high-handed policy which they have adopted against the Muslim students—I say Muslims along because the Hindu students are not many from outside Kathiawar—goes clearly to show the underlying motives of those who were the perpetrators of this most unheard of injustice. It is a well-known fact that the admittance of the Muslim students in the College is free and this very fact may have led—although there may be other underlying reasons which a student conversant with some of the high officers of the State and the grandees may be knowing and which will be referred to, on some future occasions—some of them to consider it to be beneficial to the interest of the State to exclude non-Kathiawadies from this College. Some of the Junagad people both Hindus and Mussalmans think erroneously that the money of the State should exclusively be spent on the Junagad subjects without clearly realising the underlying motives of those who were the founders of the College and who made education free for the Muslims. There is no hide-bound distinction in Islam between a man living in Kathiawar and one living elsewhere. It advocates universal brotherhood and therefore every man is entitled according to the express injunctions of the Quran to receive equal treatment at the hand of others whether he is in his own home or outside it. Besides, it enjoins every Muslim to set aside some part of his wealth annually for charitable purposes and this cannot be better spent than in the cause of education. This must have given a kind of incentive to those who launched the movement of making the education free in the College for the Muslims and succeeded. Junagad on account of its being a first class State may be setting aside a large sum of money as "Zakat" and therefore in face of this it was hardly worthwhile for those to grudge the Muslim students their free education. Apart from this no sane man would like the sudden outburst of cynicism and the wholesale policy of cetracism. This is an autocracy in its most hideous colour. In this age of advancement and enlightenment none would have thought that those eccentricities which are attributed to Mohamed Jughlak—who on one occasion ordered his subjects to go from Delhi and settle in a far off place in the Deccan as he intended to make it his capital, and on another occasion to go to China—would be repeated.

The Nawab Saheb and his counsellors have done a great dis-service to the student world at large and I hope they would soon realise their folly. Meanwhile Sir, may I ask whether there is none to supervise the actions of those who are responsible for this and whether the University will make any concessions in the case of those students who are suddenly driven off bag and baggage from the College and who would with great difficulty be able especially at this late hour to join any other College? I hope you would champion the cause of these unfortunate students and try to redress their grievance.—Yours, etc.,

Bandra, S. N. S.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

PROTEST AGAINST ILL-TREATMENT.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 23.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, wires from Lucknow:—The following telegram has been sent to his Excellency the Viceroy with a request that he will kindly cable it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India:—

"All-India Congress Committee authorises me protest Fiji Government's unjust, invidious treatment Indians whose recent strike misinterpreted as instigated by political agitators while really due high prices and low wages. Committee demands if Imperial Government cannot prevent Fiji Government persecuting Majesty's Indian subjects it must at least order Fiji Government providing transport Indians anxious leaving Fiji in despair. Committee demands Imperial Government's preventing attempts East Africa expelling Indians. In view Indians proud share developing country's resources Committee condemns East Africa Government's attitude as ungrateful. Urge Imperial Government intercede and ensure Indians full status at British."

FACTS.

About 40 millions of people in India go through life on insufficient food.

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The average life of an individual in India is only 23 years; in England it is 40 years; in New Zealand 60 years.

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The deaths from famine, from 1854 to 1901, are estimated at 28,825,000, and during the last 10 years of that period the average was a million deaths each year.

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Two persons perished from starvation or starvation induced diseases every minute of every day and every night from January 1, 1899 to September 30, 1901.

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Only about 6,780,721 out of about 75,000,000 children in India attend school.

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During 20 years of their rule in the Phillippines the Americans have reduced illiteracy to about 56 per cent.

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After 140 years of British rule hardly 10 per cent. of the Indians have been taught to read and write.

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In the Vedic period weaving was not unknown amongst the Hindus.

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The women, in the Vedic period were not only educated, but were allowed to attain positions of highest distinction, as scholars and teachers.

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In the Epic period the women used to attend tournaments and accompany their husbands even to fields of battle.

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The approximate annual cost of the Provincial Civil Service is equal to the average annual income of 375,000 Indians.

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Out of every hundred defectives of school-going age in this country hardly one is undergoing any instruction.

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The constitutions of the Chinese Republic affirms that the citizens shall have the freedom of speech, composition, of publication, of assembly and of association.

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The army of the Chinese Republic is 800,000 strong.

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In China schools are mostly maintained by Government and the fee is so small that they are practically free.

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The average annual consumption of sugar in British India is estimated at 2,830,000 tons.

* * * * *

Last year, in America, the total number of ships built was 1,337 having a gross tonnage of 4,736,103 tons.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Calcutta message of June 28 says:—With reference to the shooting of two constables by an alleged opium smuggler, six arrests were made today. The arrested persons were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police today and remanded. Important developments are expected.

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The Executive Committee of the Central Provinces Mining Federation recently formed, sent telegrams to the Viceroy, Secretary of State. The Joint Committee and Mr. Patel of the Congress Deputation in England protesting against the mining constituency being solely confined to an association of sixteen members, urging extension to all holding mining or prospecting leases or commercially interested in mining enterprise.

* * * * *

A Nagpur message says:—There are no symptoms of the monsoon. The weather is very dry and hot like summer. Cotton sowing has been delayed for want of rain and cotton already sown is in want of rain badly There has been no rain for the last one week.

* * * * *

A Calcutta Message of June 28 says:—The Rev. Newbury of St. James Church was arrested by the Calcutta police and placed today before the Magistrate in Sealdah Court on a charge of forgery and misappropriation of church funds amounting to Rs. 10,000. Accused being a British born subject claimed the right to be tried by a European Magistrate and consequently the case was transferred to the file of the District Magistrate of Alipur

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ANNOUNCE THE ISSUE OF

I.—Ten Year Six per cent. Bonds, 1930 Free of Income-Tax.

Issued at par—Repayable at par on 15th August 1930.

WAR BONDS 1920 & 1921 accepted at par as equivalent of cash in subscription to the Bonds.

II.—Five per cent. Income-Tax Free Loan.

Issued at Rs. 95—Repayable at Rs. 100 in 1945-1955.

WAR BONDS 1920, 1921, 1922, & 1923 accepted at par as the equivalent of cash and **WAR BONDS 1925 & 1928** at Rs. 102-4-0 & Rs. 103-4-0 respectively in payment of subscription to the Loan.

Government will set aside annually 1½ per cent. of the amount of the Loan, inclusive of the 1919 issue to form a DEPRECIATION FUND in order to buy in the Loan when it falls below the issue price.

Open from 5th July to 14th August, 1920, inclusive.

Subscriptions to both issues in THE FORM OF WAR BONDS will, however, be received up to ***15th October, 1920.***

The Loan and Bonds may be purchased on application at the Head Office or any Branch of the Presidency Bank or at the Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or the Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, or of any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank Business. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. 1691-F, dated 21st June 1920. Copies of the Notification and of the form of application can be obtained at any of the above-named places.

"AN ESSAY IN WHITE-WASHING."

BRITISH PRESS ON HUNTER REPORT.

(THE NATION.)

Where it not for the dispatch of Mr. Montagu we should regard the report of the British Majority of the Hunter Committee on the disorders in the Punjab as an almost irretrievable disaster to the Empire. Even as it stands, under the Secretary of State's vigorous repudiation, we shall be gravely in fault if we minimize its evil effect. Not the least part of the misfortune is the fact that the five European members are joined together in one view of the action of the Punjab Government in April, 1919, while the three Indian members unite in presenting a widely different conclusion. But if the Government of India and the public opinion of that country are thus made to appear before the world in an attitude of antagonism, the blame does not, in our opinion rest on the Indian members. The acts of certain British soldiers and officials in the Punjab were inhuman, excessive, and cruel. Those of General Dyer were of such a character that we can only rejoice that the British Army has at last been purged of their author. But it is the essential character and aim of the administration of martial law which has caused this division between the King's Government in the Punjab and its Indian subjects. To those who bring an open mind to the reading of the essential documents in the case, the two Reports of the Hunter Committee, the Report and evidence submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, and the Memorandum of the Punjab Government, it is evident that in the minds of these officers and civil servants martial law appeared, not as a weapon of necessity, in the presence of grave disorder, but as a means of terrifying and humiliating the people of India. A mob had committed certain brutal and outrageous acts against Europeans. They were limited in number—five British being killed, and a British lady maltreated—and they were offences of passion rather than of premeditation. The official retort was to establish order, not merely by drastic dealing with homicidal crowds or a deliberate search for the offenders, but by a general reign of terror. For that purpose Amritsar was treated much as a Roman General would have treated a conquered or a revolted city of Parthia or Greece. All classes of the population, gentle and simple, young and old, presumably guilty or obviously innocent of taking part in the disorders, were dealt with under a common rule of arrests (combined with torture by the police), curfew orders, compulsory salaams to Europeans, compulsory parades, inhibitions on travel, and other regulations designed to impress on Indians the sacro-sanctity of English men and women. This is the view of Indian Government over which the Report of the Majority deliberately throws a shield.

Now, as the clearest affirmation of this purpose appears in the case of General Dyer and his treatment of the town of Amritsar, we may take Lord Hunter's verdict on Dyerism as fairly conclusive of his general attitude to our rule in India. The Report of the Majority regards General Dyer's conduct as "open to criticism." But it has no word of moral censure for the psychology of an act which destroyed (to the lowest computation) nearly 400* unarmed human beings, and maimed some 1,200 more, and its direct relation to the purpose of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his assistants in the Government of the Punjab. General Dyer did not fire to disperse a dangerous mob. He expressly disavowed any such intention. General Dyer was actin not militarily so much as politically. He fired to "reduce the moral" of the disaffected people of the Punjab. For that purpose he was quite prepared to kill all the 10,000 or 15,000 people, including some children, collected in the Jallianwala Bagh. "I had made up my mind", he says, "that I would do all men to death if they were going to continue the meeting." General Dyer's mentality may be dismissed as a monster of the military mind, such as all ages and all countries produce. The point is that it was by no means singular among the soldiers and civil governors, of the Punjab. It was inherent in the action of Colonel Johnson, Major Carberry and Mr. Bosworth-Smith, in the conduct of the police, in the approval of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and in the supporting action of Lord Chelmsford. It was open to the European majority of the Hunter Committee to disavow this use of the military law as an instrument not of state necessity, but of the super eminence of an Olympian caste. Half a dozen sentences in the Report of the Majority would have sufficed to disavow the conception of our rule in India as Conquest, and have stamped on the massacre of Amritsar the character that civilized opinion has affixed to the German disgrace of Louvain and Dinant. Those words were not spoken.

"A SECOND MUTINY"?

We are anxious to do Lord Hunter and his colleagues any kind of justice that may be due to them; and therefore we hasten to say that if the readers of the Majority Report will be at the trouble of collecting a number of timid, colourless, fugitive and self-contradictory phrases, they can assemble a sort of a kind of a condemnation of a very few of the worst acts of the authorities in the Punjab. They thought, for example that General Dyer should have ordered the crowd to disperse before he started exterminating it; they consider he committed an error, even a "grave error", in firing "so long" on the wounded, trapped, and panic-stricken throng. They did not agree with Sir Michael O'Dwyer that he had saved India from a second Mutiny. They think that there was too much flogging and compulsory salaaming, and that when we whip Indians, we should do it in decent privacy. Though they quite approve of raking villages and dispersing crowds of our Indian fellow-subjects with bombs and machine-gun-fire, and expressly sanction the use of aeroplanes to put down civil disorders—a matter of which more will be heard in England as well as in India—they by no means countenance an "offensive action" by aeroplanes. They think General Dyer's "crawling order", "injudicious", and they would not have harassed and tortured some hundreds of Indian schoolboys for the possible offence of one of them. But we take leave to say of these hinted half censures that they amount to nothing as a moral or a political verdict. We cannot claim moral sensitiveness for a body of British gentlemen who can absolve General Dyer from the guilt (which no decent soldier would incur at the cost of a wounded enemy of leaving hundreds of stricken people on the ground of the Jallianwala Bagh without an attempt to provide medical aid. And we maintain that the use of inadequate and half-excusing words to describe actions that revolt humanity is in itself a reprehensible act. Are these Indians of the same flesh and blood with ourselves? Do we govern them to gratify our pride of race and to state our revenge when that pride is hurt, or for their own good? There is not a sign in the Majority Report that the idea of service has penetrated the minds either of the governors of the Punjab or of their official critics. On the contrary, there are many tokens that in the face of the provocation of the riots they have lost even the notion of benevolent mastership. So far as our reading of the Majority Report informs us, we cannot find a single instance in which the practice of firing on a crowd, after the briefest warning, is not strongly supported. In one case an official is censured for firing in the air. Yet the shocking murders of Europeans in Amritsar were preceded by deadly firing; while in other provinces, where similar disorders occurred, both the resort to martial law and the excessive rigours of the Dyers and Johnsons were avoided. Since when was Prussianism the only means of a British administrator with half a dozen disorderly mobs to cope with? The case of the majority was that the Punjab was reeking with sedition. They discover a rebellion, as they admit, in the absence of any organization or "antecedent conspiracy", or of the distribution of arms among the rebels. It seems to us that Mr. Reginald Nevill was nearer the mark in suggesting that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's reading of sedition "is best expressed by the German word *Beamtsbeleidigung*, the offence of offending the official."*

"UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT AGAINST ROWLATT ACT."

The opportunity lost by the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee has, at the last hour, been recovered by Mr. Montagu. He of all men must know that the source of all the trouble in the Punjab was political, but not revolutionary, and therefore in no way a menace to the British raj. There was no rebellion, other than in the sense understood by pedantic lawyers and frightened officials. But there was a universal movement against the Rowlatt Act. Moderate and advanced India united in protest against a measure which in a period of reforms put political India under surveillance. India saw her leaders under the rule of "no appeal, no argument, no pleader", which it prescribed, and from that moment she has known no rest. The sequence of events was perfectly simple. The Rowlatt Act led to Mr. Gandhi's movement of Satyagraha, or passive disobedience and to the *hartal*, or closing of shops. Satyagraha led to Mr. Gandhi's exclusion from the Punjab; that event, and the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, produced the riots in Amritsar; and the flame in Amritsar kindled other centres in the Punjab. But if the Rowlatt Act substituted a kind of administrative law for the protection of the open courts, it was by no means the Indian Government's last word in the suppression of liberty. The disturbances in the Punjab have given birth to an Ordinance under which the Governor-General on his sole authority may in a time of emergency set up a tribunal competent to try *any* Indian for *any* offence, even though it may have been committed before the tribunal was set up, or the Ordinance promulgated. During the Punjab troubles India has seen thousands of her citizens shot down, arrested, humiliated, and even tortured, imprisoned for long periods without charge, or sentenced after mock trials† by military courts. All or most of this action was covered by the Indemnity Act and glossed over by Lord Hunter and his colleagues. But Ordinance IV hangs a far heavier weight than Dyerism over the reform movement in India, for it makes the Viceroy, master of all the legislatures, that Mr. Montagu has set up, and all the Indians who may sit upon them. If the Privy Council has rightly interpreted the Government of India Act, there is no political liberty in India that may not be signed away with a stroke of the Viceroy's pen. Putting the Ordinance by the side of the Hunter Report with its Imperialistic tone and spirit, the Indian must feel himself almost a stranger in his own land. Only an immense moral effort can undo this impression, fatal as it is to the British Government of India. That effort Mr. Montagu has made. His dispatch does, we hope, signify that the Ordinance IV is buried, and will not be revived. It also offers India a true moral satisfaction for the outrage she has sustained. Mr. Montagu denounces and repudiates the policy of humiliation. In declaring the Crawling Order to be an offence to "every canon of civilized government", and in procuring General Dyer's dismissal from the Army, he has made an Anglo-Indian reconciliation possible, and, we hope, an early and an inevitable event. But it has been a narrow escape.

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The five European members of the Hunter Committee on the disorders in the Punjab have issued a whitewashing report, based purely on the official evidence which was submitted to them, painting the Government of the Punjab, and even the administration of martial law, white, and adding a faint touch of grey to their pictures of General Dyer and Colonel Johnson. The methods of examination employed in this inhuman document have been twofold. They excuse some of the worst examples of military tyranny, and half-censure the rest. They select two acts of General Dyer at the Jallianwala Bagh as "open to criticism", (1) his firing without giving a chance to the people to disperse, and (2) his firing after the crowd had begun to scatter. They append a hesitating censure to "fancy punishments" such as the crawling order, and the most humiliating of the salaaming orders and they disapprove of too much flogging. But, in general, they defend the use of martial law for preventive and punitory purposes, the use of aeroplanes and their particular "advantage" to India, and the use of machine-guns against bodies of Indian villagers "observed" from the air. They also propose a code for the regulation of attacks by aeroplane. The three Indian members, while agreeing with the Majority on some points of fact, declare that the conduct of General Dyer was inhuman and un-British, severely censure the administration and long continuance of martial law, and reject the Majority's theory that the riots amounted to "rebellion."

Having to choose between these two Reports, Mr. Montagu, with a decided and impressive gesture, has taken his stand by the Minority and has induced the Cabinet to join him in stern disavowal of the method and spirit of the Punjab Government. The Secretary of State, in a momentous despatch, declares that General Dyer's action was a "complete violation" of the principle of the minimum use of military force, censures his inhumanity in neglecting the wounded as they lay in the Jallianwala Bagh, and describes his crawling order as an offence against "every canon of civilized Government." The despatch offers a formal compliment to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, but condemns a spirit calculated not only to humiliate Indians as a race, but to flout civilized standards, and regrets that the Majority of the Committee failed to mark these "not uncommon" examples of the temper of Martial law in the Punjab. For the future, Mr. Montagu points to an abandonment of the fatal Ordinance IV, of 1919, and to a strict regulation of the use of bombing aeroplanes. But regulation is not enough. Indian opinion will never permit a second recourse to indiscriminate firing from the air. As for General Dyer, he has been dismissed from the Army, and his case has been referred to the Army Council, which we presume, will at once order a court-martial. The lesson has been an exemplary one, but Mr. Montagu has saved British India.

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A "wayfarer" writes in the "Nation":—

The report of the British members of the Hunter Committee is as unimaginative piece of writing as ever marked a great passage in history. We are certainly a political people and we have reached a crisis in Indian Government such as no man of this generation has seen. Yet it is impossible to read in the cold and niggling language of Lord Hunter and his colleagues the least sense of a high occasion, let alone of a duty to the disturbed mind of India and the uninstructed mind of England. So unconscious is the tone that in passages it seems to acquire a merely ironical significance as if the immortal spirit of Swift had for some fleeting moments taken lodgment in those solemn lawyers' noddles. No hope, alas! for that enlightening visitor. The majority have written their brief for the Government of the Punjab, and its characters will remain until Mr. Montagu finally erases them. To my mind, it is no credit to the majority, and no saving of the wrong they have done the Empire, that they just avoid specifically defending the very worst things that have been done in our name, and choose rather to spread a thick disguising veil of apology over the less bad. However, that method has one advantage. Obscure as is the censure of General Dyer, it is censure, and though Dyer is his own accuser, and his guilt is weakly and falsely blurred and softened into error, guilt it remains. It is therefore impossible to suppose that after Mr. Montagu's despatch the Government will content itself with merely permitting him to retire from the Army he has disgraced.

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However, Mr. Montagu's despatch retrieves the situation. Government by Coalition is a hypocrisy and the price India has to pay Lord Curzon and the Tories in the Cabinet for a repudiation of Dyerism and O'Dwyerism is a formal compliment to the honesty of the one man and the "energy" and "courage" of the other. No one imagines that these words, or at least these thoughts, are Mr. Montagu's, and India at least will not suppose that they are. For the real question is the future of the reforms. It is impossible to think that they can stand unless Ordinance IV is wiped out of the records of Indian Government. Mr. Montagu has practically thrown it over. But as long as political Indians see that their new liberties can at any moment be superseded by administrative order, they will look askance at the reforms, and quite possibly refuse to work them. How is confidence to be restored? There seems only one way, and that is for Mr. Montagu to take Lord Chelmsford's place. The Viceroy will now, I suppose, serve out his term, though he richly deserves recall, and the feebleness of his rule is evident in his Government's report, now excusing and now throwing over what are virtually his own acts. But the future of India hangs on the appointment of his successor; and those who know her will, I think, conclude that only a persistent act of liberal administration can save it.

I believe that Lord Morley was freely consulted in the critical stages of the Indian crisis.

THE NEW STATESMAN.

The report of the Hunter Commission has been received with marked dissatisfaction in quarters which are in touch with the Indian Nationalist movement. It is held that the Commission's condemnation of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer is not nearly severe enough, and it is even suggested that the report as a whole is an essay in whitewashing. This view may in a sense be justified by the facts, but we do not think it is a very sensible view. After all, the majority of the Commission were of the British official class, and they did their work in the atmosphere of Anglo-India. Given those conditions, it seems to us that the report is as strong as could reasonably be expected. If its epithets are not so forcible as the circumstances demanded, the fact remains that it presents all the material to justify every epithet which less reserved critics may desire to employ. Moreover, Mr. Montagu's dispatch, published with the report, to a considerable extent supplies the deficiency, and, provided the Army Council takes action in a similar sense regarding General Dyer, the Indian Nationalists will have obtained their full demands as far as that officer is concerned. A more serious blot is the way in which certain criticisms of Sir Michael O'Dwyer are discounted by praise which, if not undeserved, is at any rate ill-timed. This officer was guilty at the very least of an error of judgment so serious as to make his continued employment in India undesirable. The single urgent necessity of the situation is that such action should be taken as will satisfy Indian public opinion that the British authorities recognise the enormity of conduct which offended against every canon of civilised government."

THE OBSERVER.

The Amritsar issue, though one of many raised in the Indian disturbances of a year ago, was by far the most direct and most serious upon which the Hunter Committee was called to report. The 176 pages of the official document testify to the extent of the field which the Committee had to cover in its six weeks' inquiry. In all their multiplicity of detail the Amritsar incident stood out. It stood not merely on account of its appalling casualty list, but because of the perfect candour and lucidity of General Dyer's own account of his doings before the Committee, and the clearness in his own mind as to the principle on which he acted. It was a challenge to all commonly received ideas of British administration, a challenge clarified by General Dyer's sincerity and straightforwardness. His action at the Jallianwala Bagh and the justification he gave of it, the facts being undisputed, required an unequivocal official pronouncement upon principles that are fundamental in the Government of India or of any country. It was for its verdict on Amritsar the Hunter Report was most anxiously awaited. To the intense relief of all who realised what was at stake, the majority of British and minority of Indian members of the Committee, together with the Government of India, have agreed with varying shades of expression, varying degrees of readiness or reluctance, in condemning the Dyer principle. Most important of all "His Majesty's Government repudiate emphatically the doctrine on which Brigadier-General Dyer based his action." What is the doctrine? That terrorism is a legitimate mode of Government. General Dyer has declared that he had made up his mind to fire on the crowd in the Jallianwala Bagh before he even saw it. The possible danger from the crowd does not arise in the evidence. His opportunity for firing lay in the presumption that the crowd had assembled in defiance of his orders. His admitted motive was to make an example of it, as the phrase goes, and by one ruthless stroke to cow the riotous elements throughout the whole region. This is the doctrine which Press and public condemned so eloquently when the Germans practised it in Belgium and in occupied France. It is well for the Empire's safety that the Government has disowned and condemned its application to India.

Cheap and feeble sentimentality will not, of course, strengthen the case against Prussianism. Force must at times be used to support or re-establish the civil authority, but under conditions. Force is only permissible when authority is being actively assailed by force, and then only so much of it as is necessary to overcome the assault. Elsewhere in the disturbed districts outbursts had to be forcibly quelled and life was lost. But, as both Reports agree, force in these cases was used with restraint and discrimination, and fully justified. By General Dyer it was not so used. His responsibility was great, his difficulties can hardly be imagined. He had a task that every soldier hates, in the discharge of which error is easy and complete success rare. But the difficulties cannot excuse the fault. Many a commander in the war rightly suffered for a single error in judgment committed in face of dangers and difficulties that almost seemed to condone it. It cannot be said that a like test has been applied to General Dyer unfairly. Moreover, the monstrous "crawling order" illustrated further a conception of the duties of the military in time of civil disorder which ought to be impossible in any officer serving in British uniform.

"OUR EMPIRE-BREAKERS."

General Dyer's case is a test case and has extraordinary importance for the future of India in particular, but not of India alone. Having spent ourselves to the uttermost in overthrowing the Prussian model of administration, it is disagreeable to find that the utmost vigilance is necessary against its enthronement under the British flag. The war has had its worse influences as markedly as its better. It has tempted too many people to the simplifying of difficult situations by the short-cut of violence without, apparently, having impressed them with the nemesis that follows. Our Empire-breakers of the Right are as dangerous as those of the Left. They are now justifying the Amritsar massacre as having overawed the Punjab. Let us pass over the fact that General Dyer, was or should have been, concerned with the upheaval primarily in his own district. What matters more is that if "frightfulness" is to be justified by its temporary success then our professions in the late war are a sham; we are tarred with the brush of Von Bissing after all; our Empire has no more moral basis than had the German Empire, though our camouflage may be more effective; and we are doomed to the certain collapse which has overtaken every Empire in history that founded itself on physical domination. That theory of Government the Cabinet has rejected, and Parliament and people will, we believe, reject it as vehemently. It is a development entirely alien to all the traditions of the British Raj in India that we hold most in honour, and to the practice of our greatest administrators. That it should be lauded by those who, on all other questions, profess themselves full-bloodedly national is an astonishing paradox and more surprising by far than that the three Indian members of the Hunter Committee should select as the aptest and most accurate term with which to condemn it, the word "un-British." It is un-British and it is anti-British at a time when the last of the great Empires, distinct in aim and constitution from all that went before, must be justifying itself to its own people, reacting now more closely and quickly than ever to external events.

* The report of the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, which alone heard native evidence, places the number of deaths at 1,800, but we think this must be an exaggeration. If it is the Government of the Punjab is largely to blame, for two months elapsed before it took the trouble to ascertain the number of deaths, and injuries in the Jallianwala Bagh. This conduct appears to have given no concern to the Majority of the Hunter Committee.

*Lecture at the National Liberal Club.

†That is not too strong a word to use in face of the exclusion of outside advocates and the fact that out of the 735 sentences of transportation inflicted by the Martial Law Commissioners in the Punjab, only three were maintained.—See the Minority Report of the Hunter Committee.

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VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

MR. ANDREWS' EXPLANATION.

A HUMANE REASON.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes to the "Indian Social Reformer":—

I can very well understand your extreme reluctance to admit, in any shape or form, the idea of "voluntary repatriation" with regard to Indian immigrants in South Africa. I can assure you, that I have shared your reluctance, and even, I may add, your repugnance. But, as an Englishman—so I imagine,—it is my very nature, bred and born in me for numberless generations, to be practical, when face to face with critical human suffering, and to make theory give way to practice, rather than practice give way to theory. And here was a practical issue. When these poor labourers came round me, wherever I went, up and down the country, and said,—"Sahib, cannot you send us back to India?" when I found that they were so submerged, that they were sinking below the level of the Zulu and the Kaffir: when statistics for the whole wage-earning Indian population proved this to me, in stark, naked figures, from which there was no escape: when I saw, with my own eyes, that their whole condition was more pitiably wretched than it was seven years ago: when thoughtful educated Indians and Europeans alike, who had studied the facts, acknowledged that this was the case: when, lastly I found that 4,000 Indian labourers had gone back into indenture, in spite of all that their fellow-countrymen had said urging them not to do so,—what was I to do? what would you have done, Mr. Editor? Could I say to them,—"Go on being sweated, and starved, and housed like animals rather than like men"?—was that a humane answer?

I tried my utmost to help them in the immediate way they needed most, at the very moment, namely by getting cheaper rice for them. The profiteering had been appalling, and the Indian merchants and the European merchants had been equally to blame. I asked the Indian merchants to meet me, and spoke to them of the criminal wrong that was being done by holding back the rice in order to make greater profits, while their own people starved. One Indian merchant took my words to heart and offered for sale 300 bags next morning. The news spread like wildfire, and the whole street was blocked from end to end with Indian men and women eager to buy. I tried again my utmost to help them for their future, in the one best way that help could effectively be given, namely, by getting the education of their children pressed forward with all possible speed. But it was heart-breaking to find what difficulties would have to be overcome, and how impossible it was for the Indian community, situated as it was, to overcome those difficulties. Take one single fact. The Union Government of South Africa put a special clause in the Indian Relief Act of 1914, to admit so many teachers, each year, up to a certain rather vague number. I was assured, by high Government authority, that the number might be very elastic, provided they were bona fide teachers. But, practically speaking, none ever came forward. It has been the same old difficulty in Fiji; the same old difficulty in Zinzibar; the same old difficulty in East Africa; and if ever I went to British Guiana, I know I should find the same old difficulty there. The plain fact, is, Indians won't emigrate, except for trade,—that's the real trouble. At Lorenco Marques in Portuguese territory, I actually had an Indian asking me to get him over the border, as "teacher" when what he really wanted was to go in and trade. He wanted me to smuggle him in under false pretences and to tell a lie on his behalf that kind of thing is going on every year.

THE CRUEL WRONG OF THE PAST.

Can you understand me then, Mr. Editor, if when, I had talked the matter up and down, night after night, and long into the night, with those who know the practical situation much better than I did, at last I became convicted that the South African problem could become much more manageable, from every point of view, if we could undo some of the cruel wrong which had been done in the past, where we criminally and carelessly allowed Indian professional recruiters to go on, year after year, recruiting our poor ignorant men and women from our villages, who never ought to have gone out of India at all? It seemed to me obviously right to let those, who so pathetically wished to go back again to India, have an opportunity. No Natal Indian would dream of taking the free passage and bonus, who was prospering, or likely to proser in Natal. Indians, who have been knocked about from pillar to post, as Indians have been in Natal, have certainly learnt one thing. They are no fools. They are not taken in another time, as they were tken in, the first timea, by the recruiters, when they were villagers. If they wish to stay in Natal, they will stay; and there are all sorts of influences at work, good, bad and indifferent, to induce them to stay. But if they are really submerged, and hopeless of improving their condition, as very many were, whom I saw, then are we to shut the door in their face and say "No,—Go back under indenture, go back to the plantations, do anything, but you must not come back to India?"

It is this consideration, which moved me in 1913-1914, to obtain, with Mr. Gandhi's consent, a free passage for them back to India, if they wished to go back home and not to return. And since that date, nearly ten thousand have come back. Many more would have come, so Mr. Dick told me, if only ships had been provided. What I have suggested, in my evidence, and Mr. West has suggested in his, is nothing new or revolutionary. It is simply that they should not go back quite destitute. The Union Government is probably ready to provide a small bonus in addition to the free passage. In all these years, since 1914, no Indian has been forced to take the free passage: and no one now will be forced to take the bonus. Indeed, it is all the other way. The difficulty has been to keep out of the clutches of the sugar estate recruiters,—to keep, for instance, from getting drunk in a liquor shop one night and finding next morning that you have been inveigled into signing on again to a sugar estate, with your pockets empty. The sugar companies, with their huge vested interests, are only too anxious to keep every Indian labourer in Natal. It is on that side, that the veiled compulsion would come in,—not to repatriate but to prevent this very voluntary repatriation from taking effect.

What I am trying to explain,—but what is so difficult to explain in a letter,—is, that things look here in India so different at a distance, from what they look like on the spot in Natal. All one's theories are suddenly turned upside down in Natal and one has to face hard, bed rock facts. If I could take you out to Durban and up the coast, where the sugar plantations are, I feel sure I could convince you, that the Indian cause in South Africa will not suffer, but be strengthened, if these submerged Indian labourers, who wish to leave the country, are allowed and even encouraged to do so. They are leaving the country, as it is. They are taking three free-passage home, as it is,—having made up their minds not to return. Are they to be prevented from receiving some compensation for all they have suffered, if they like to take it? Are they to be prevented from receiving the offer of a bonus, on their arrival in India, if they like to take it? I am not a politician and certainly shall never be one. I never could understand the politician's point of view. I leave the political question entirely on one side, but I do ask, and ask again, is not the humane reason a strong one for allowing them to exercise their own free will and take this offer of a free passage back to India, with a bonus, if they wish to take it?

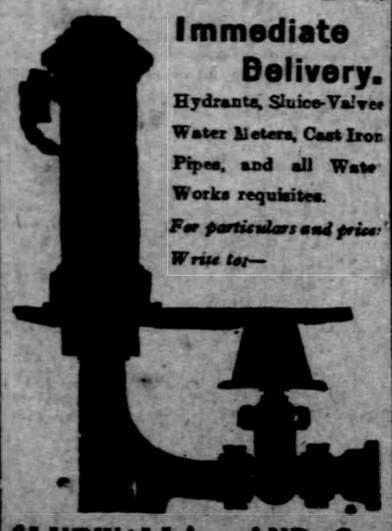
SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CALCUTTA.

TWO CONSTABLES SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

A sensation was created yesterday near the Harrison Road and College Street crossing when two police constables received injuries by a pistol shot while on duty. It is reported that two constables attached to Sukia Street Thana were on patrol duty, and while nearing Harrison Road, they met suspicious looking man whom they challenged. The man is reported to have replied that he was going to a bidi shop. But the police constable suspecting the man to be an opium smuggler began to search his person. The man had covered his body with a dhoti, though he had a shirt on underneath it. One of the constables tried to remove the dhoti when it is alleged the man pulled out a small pistol and fired at the constable who fell to the ground. The man then ran away pursued by the other constable. After running a short distance, he turned round and fired at and wounded his pursuer and succeeded in making good his escape. Both the constables were removed to the Medical College Hospital and the condition of one of them is said to be precarious. The police are investigating the matter and have so far effected two arrests.



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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" ce, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.